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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Repeal of the Cumulative Voting Law—Increase of Fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth—The Centennial Appropriation—Pay the Enrollment Tax or Forfeit the Charters—An Abuse of Long Standing to be Abolished.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 29, 1873.

The Governor has signed the bill, which passed both Houses a few days ago, repealing the third section of the supplement to the law regulating borroughs, passed in 1871, known as Buckalew's Cumulative voting section, so that that section is promptly put out of the way. When this law was passed in 1871, many Republicans were deceived into voting for it by its plausibility; but one year's experience under it has satisfied most all parties of its indefensibleness and impracticability. The repealing bill was originally introduced into the House to apply to a single borough that had been bothered nearly to death by the attempt to put the Buckalew idea into operation; but as a general law it was the feeling of disgust at it throughout the State that the House promptly and unanimously changed it into a general law, and the Senate so unanimously concurred in it. Party feeling and interests had nothing to do with the repeal. All the leading Democrats were outspoken in deprecating the further continuance of the law. It was neglected, not because it was Buckalew's project, but because it was based on a false principle and was pernicious in its operations. A very little practical experience has sufficed to show that the good old rule that "the majority shall govern" is still the natural and best one for all attempts to make the minority equal to the majority, however ardently the generations may be thus are urged to justify them, are so wrong in principle and so impracticable in operation that the people will not submit to them.

Both Houses have also passed and the Governor has approved an act to increase the fees in the Secretary of the Commonwealth's office. As many of the readers of the COMMERCIAL are interested in this bill, I append a copy that they may be guided by it in sending on money for the various acts of Assembly:

A supplement to an act prescribing the fees for the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That from and after the passage of this act, the fees of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to be received by him for the Commonwealth for the services hereinafter recited, shall be as follows: Filing due register of bonds of incorporated companies, or of any amendment or supplement thereto, or any other paper or instrument incorporating any company or association, or amending the charter thereof, or filing acceptance of provisions of act of Assembly, five dollars; filing evidence of change of corporate name, five dollars; filing papers creating corporation under general or special act of Assembly, twenty-five dollars; filing certificate of increase or decrease of capital stock and recording same, twenty-five dollars; filing articles of association for railroad companies, twenty-five dollars; filing agreements of merger and consolidation, fifty dollars; filing amendments to articles of charter, ten dollars. And so much of the act to which this is a supplement as conflicts herewith, shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

The following is a synopsis of the bill making the appropriation of $200,000 to the Centennial, leaving the remainder of the million dollars to be collected from the street railroad companies of Philadelphia:

The bill appropriates one million dollars for a permanent building to be erected in Fairmount Park, and prescribes the conditions under which the money is to be derived, and the times and conditions under which it shall be paid. It is to be derived from a tax of three per cent. on the gross receipts of every street passenger railway company during July (August and) continuing to the first day of 1874. And in the event that the tax fails to produce the whole sum, it is stipulated that the deficiency shall not be liable for more than one quarter of the total. The railway companies object to compensation by a stipulation that their taxes shall not be reduced by legislation so long as this tax runs, nor shall any penalties be inflicted for non-payment of taxes by them. The building for which the appropriation is made is to be erected by the Centennial Commission, who may draw out any sum less than the aggregate receipts from the tax the current year, and less than $200,000 annually for each year during the remaining paying July 4, 1876. But before any portion of the State appropriation can be demanded, it must be known that one million dollars have been subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia to the stock of the Commission, and half that sum appropriated by the city, and that a contract has been made for a permanent fireproof building in Fairmont Park, that shall cost at least $1,500,000. It is further stipulated that this building shall always remain the property of the State of the art, industry, mechanism, products of the soil and mines of the State, and for the free use of the people under such regulations as may be prescribed by the proper authorities—the Fairmount Park Commissioners, the State Centennial Commission, or representatives of the city. The contributions of other States and of foreign countries are required to be admitted without unfriendly discrimination. The building itself will be in charge of the United States Centennial Supervisors during the Exposition, exclusively. Until completed, the control vests in the Board of State Centennial Supervisors. The formation of this body, of whom Alexander Henry, J. Gillingham Fell and John Q. James are the city members, is to examine the plans, approve and modify the contracts by the Governor. The Governor is directed to draw his warrant for the money whenever the expenditure reaches twice that sum, and for the whole residue of the appropriation when the outlay is thus shown to have been $1,500,000.

The members of the State Centennial Board of Supervisors under this act are Alexander Henry, J. Gillingham Fell and John Q. James, of Philadelphia; William M. Lyon, and John H. Shoemberger, of Pittsburgh; John H. Hoag, Erie; Thomas Struthers, Andrew Parker, of Venango; Thomas Sorrel, of Lancaster, and George Musser, of Franklin.

A bill passed a few days since and was sent to the Governor, extending for 30 days from March 1st, 1873, the time for the payment of the enrollment tax on all acts of incorporation not yet enrolled. There were probably some rumors in the air that the Governor intended to veto it, for the House, yesterday, passed a resolution requesting him to approve it. All acts conferring corporate powers have to have the enrollment tax paid on them before they become laws. The time allowed for this payment is two years; but the practice of asking for acts of incorporation and then letting them lie in the Secretary's office, with the enrollment tax unpaid, led, at first, to a large accumulation of bills in the Secretary's hands, and then the Legislature took to passing a bill at the close of each session, extending the time for payment two years. This has been going on, now, for fifteen years, and there are now several hundred bills in the Secretary's office on which the enrollment tax is still due. The Governor, I understand, is minded not to let this state of things continue. He has already refused to sign bills extending the time in special cases, and will veto any general bill. A list of those bills on which acts of incorporation is in preparation, and is of frightful proportions. All parties interested had better take notice that if the enrollment tax on the acts of incorporation obtained for them or by them is not paid by May 1st, they will expire by limitation. Evidently, this determination of the Governor will veto several hundred bills, in a lump. SPECIAL.

CASUALTIES.

Man Run Over and Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., March 29, 1873.

A man named Miles Cleveland, employed in the employ of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at this point, was run over and instantly killed about twelve o'clock last night. The unfortunate man had been at eleven o'clock, considerably under the influence of liquor. The Coroner is on the attaches go before to the railroad company.

Death from Intoxication and Exposure.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., March 29, 1873.

This morning, at an early hour, Christian Abel, a German, aged forty-five, was found dead. It was at first supposed he had been murdered, but upon an examination of the body the fact was developed that he died from exposure while in an intoxicated condition.

Serious Railroad Accident in Vermont—Engineer and Fireman Killed.

RUTLAND, VT., March 30.—An accident attended with fearful consequences occurred to the night express train over the Rutland and Washington Railroad at the Renaissance and Fair Haven station here 1:40 Sunday morning. It appears that surface water had undermined the track at a place about one and a half miles south of Shushan station, and when the train reached this point, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the track apparently had given way. It was seen as the locomotive struck the treacherous spot, the track and ties were precipitated into the depression, the baggage car and sleeping coaches of the train piled on embankment. The locomotive went down on the right hand side forty feet, turning completely over. Henry Conner, engineer, Patrick Monahan, fireman, Mr. Ryan, another engineer, and Fred. Bowman, conductor, were on the locomotive at the time. Downs and Monahan were instantly killed, and Henry Conner had two or three ribs broken and was considerably bruised, but will doubtless recover. Ryan's injuries are not serious. The baggage car and passenger and sleeping coaches piled on the opposite side of the embankment from the locomotive by which on this side was the track. The baggage car was badly wrecked. The baggage car took fire and the timbers and woodwork almost burned up. The passengers in the sleeping coaches were shaken up badly, barely escaping without some serious injury. Among the badly hurt is C. D. Germain, of Lafayette, Ind., injured in the leg and breast. The injured ones will all, it is thought, recover. No bones were broken. Monahan was found by his body lying in the water and mud under the casting of the timber of the locomotive, with his neck broken. The fireman, Monahan, was found in the mud under the front of the locomotive, and it was necessary to cut away the timber before the body could be got out. Monahan was on the engine when the train struck the culvert. The passengers and what was left of the mails arrived here at noon to-day.

Collision of Freight Trains on the Northern Central Railroad.

BALTIMORE, March 29.—The southern bound passenger train on the Northern Central Railroad, due here at nine this morning, arrived an hour behind time, owing to detention by a serious collision which occurred between eight and nine o'clock last night at Liverpool station, about twenty-eight miles above Harrisburg, where the road takes a sharp curve among the mountains. Two freight trains met at this point on the same track when a fearful collision took place. Both engines were badly smashed, and the cars came crushing into one another in a general wreck. The fire in the furnaces of the engines was scattered, quickly communicated to the ruins, and very soon some twenty cars with their contents, including spirits and other combustible merchandise, was wrapped in flames and destroyed. The fireman belonging to Duncannon, Pa., and another man, name unknown, were burned.

Killing of a Floor-Man Person Killed.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—This afternoon while the workmen engaged in pulling down a house on Fifth street, near Plum street, the second story floor, thirty-five feet in depth and twenty-two feet in width, fell down to the first story floor. A man and two boys were gathering kindling wood on the ground floor and four workmen were on the floor above the fall. The workmen escaped unhurt. A man and one child on the ground floor were hurt, but the debris escaped unhurt. Daniel Spellman, a boy aged ten, was horribly crushed and died instantly. The Coroner's jury gave a verdict of accidental death. No one to blame. The workmen had taken down the building, which had been there 50 years, nearly high, for the purpose of rebuilding. The second floor and lower story only remained. The debris was on the floor that fell. The falling was caused by the supporting foundation walls on Plum street wall whereby the girders were displaced and the joists were unsupported.

Choked to Death.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—A man named Thomas Wilson, residing in Milwaukee while eating dinner to-day swallowed a piece of beefsteak which lodged in his throat, choking him to death in five minutes.

Accidental Drowning.

FT. WAYNE, IND., March 30.—A man past middle age, by the name of Charles Burt, was found drowned this morning in the locks of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In his pockets were sixty three dollars in money. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that he came to his death by accidental drowning.

A railroad to Germantown is likely to afford, at no distant date, a new illustration of modern progress. The surveys for the projected railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem have been completed, and plans sent to the Minister of Public Works at Constantinople.

POSTAL CAR SERVICE.

The Government and the Railroads—Postmaster General Seeks Legal Advice—Railroad Officials Decide to Await the Action of the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Nothing has definitely been determined by the Postmaster General in relation to the arrangements of the government about the postal car service. The matter will probably be officially determined upon the return of Superintendent Bangs. The result will be announced on Monday.

In opposition to the statement of the railroad companies, to the effect that none of those who proposed to run railway postoffice cars heretofore received a dollar more compensation on that account, the Postmaster General shows, in a letter addressed to the Attorney General, that in the cases in which the utmost limit of compensation fixed by law had not been reached, the Department paid additional rates, ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars a mile per annum, for cars of this description, running once a day in each direction, and that these additional rates had generally been readily, sometimes promptly accepted, after the companies. The Senate appropriation act of the late session allows compensation at rates ranging from one to two cents per mile, a fair amount for postal cars running once a day each way, and does away with the restriction whereby, under former laws, the railroads receive the highest rate of pay were prevented from receiving additional compensation on account of running postal cars.

The Postmaster General, in his letter, propounds several very important interrogatories. Referring to the companies who threaten, he says:

The roads they contest, centering at New York, the chief commercial city of the country, would consequences so serious that I feel constrained to inquire whether the government, in its management of the immense postal interests of citizens in whose behalf it acts, can be thus at the mercy of corporations, or parties like these, by whom this menace is offered? Or whether under the laws declaring all railroads post roads, making it the duty of the Postmaster General to provide for the carrying of mails on all post roads, or under any other law or laws, the government possesses sufficient power, or can have recourse to suitable means to protect the important interests entrusted to its custody, thus inefficient? If not, the question should be settled, and the best moment practicable, to communicate to me your opinion upon the points, for which

First, if railroad companies refuse to carry agents in charge of mails, for the compensation provided by law, has the government, as represented by the Postoffice Department, the right, is it its duty, to employ the postal agents in charge of the mails on post roads?

Second, if railroad companies offer to carry mails as freight or baggage, and refuse to provide postal cars and to carry clerks to distribute said mails, is the right of the government to employ them for the due distribution and delivery of said mails?

Third, is it not within the exclusive power of the Department to say that it will not pay for the use of railroads, so as to afford an early opportunity for a complete presentation of the rare articles now in possession of the National Museum. This ethnological collection, illustrative particularly of the American continent is the largest in the world. It takes in Esquimaux, Alaskians, Aleutes, Sioux, in fact nearly all the tribes of the aboriginal people that have lived or still live within the territory of the United States, and also richly exhibits the mode of life of the primitive people of Central America and South America as far as Patagonia. The contracts will be awarded in a few days.

Proposed Annexation of Mexican States.

The visit of the Secretary of War to the Texan border, it is stated, has some political significance. The disorders along the Rio Grande, from the depredations committed and the losses sustained to the revenue through smuggling, has given rise to an inclination to take some decisive measures to put a stop to both. The simplest proposition seems to be the annexation of the territory composing the five northern Mexican States. The Secretary, Lieutenant General and General Myers propose to make an extended tour along the Rio Grande frontiers, and two regiments of cavalry have been added, to control the country from Brownsville to El Paso.

Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Survey.

Col. Thomas A. Sedgwick, formerly Chief Engineer of the Western division of the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, has been appointed to conduct the preliminary surveys and explorations for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, under the general supervision of Col. W. E. Merrill, Major of Engineers of United States Army.

Executive Order Modified.

It has been found necessary to modify the Executive order prohibiting persons in the service of the government from holding local or State offices, as far as concerns postmasters. The order at present applies to persons receiving a salary in excess of $900 per annum. The amount will be raised so as to except postmasters receiving as high as $1,000.

Rear Admiral Montgomery.

Another veteran, crowned with the glories of the old navy, has made his last cruise. The remains of Rear Admiral John B. Montgomery, whose death took place on last Tuesday, at Carlisle, Penna., are expected here to-day for interment at the Oak Hill Cemetery, Georgetown, on Monday. The deceased was born in New Jersey, was in his seventy-ninth year at the time of his death, and had served nearly half a century of service. He entered the navy June 4, 1812, and served as midshipman on Commodore Perry's flagship, the Niagara, at the battle of Lake Erie on the 10th of July, during the last year of the rebellion, from 1864 to 1865, he commanded the Washington navy yard. His total sea service was twenty-one years and nine months; shore duty seventeen years and two months. He was unemployed twenty-one years and eight months, twelve years of which he was on the retired list.

Six Years' Work Done in Three.

The division of the Third Auditor's office, having charge of the accounts of quartermasters in the late war, have finished up their work to date. This is accomplished in three years what it was then suggested would occupy over six. In the pension division the work is but ten months behind, while in the subsistence and engineer division the force is engaged on current work. This is very creditable to those employees engaged under the Third Auditor.

The Late Senator Dixon—His Noble Wife.

The death of James Dixon, United States Senator from Connecticut from 1857 to 1869 at his residence in Hartford, has occasioned considerable surprise here on account of its suddenness. Though he was somewhat erratic in politics during the last years of his public life, he was universally esteemed in political circles as a man of great ability and uprightness of character. Mrs. Dixon, his wife, who died two years ago after great suffering from a cancer, was a most exemplary woman and widely beloved among the soldiers of the late war. For several years during the sad conflict which divided the two sections of the country she gave her constant attention to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army in the hospitals around Washington. Being also possessed of large means, she contributed generously those delicacies which tend so much to smooth the pillow of sickness or sooth the bed of agony, and added to her gentle care the encouraging accents of an almost maternal love towards those upon the couch of death. The memory of this noble woman is cherished in the innermost heart of many a battle-scarred veteran, or affords the only consolation to many a bereaved mother, wife or sister. In her work of mercy she was aided by her two estimable daughters, who survive their parents. The deceased Senator was fifty-eight years of age at the time of his death. For several months he had been in feeble health, his malady being disease of the heart.

Going to Europe.

Judge Miller, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, will sail for Europe in the beginning of May to join his wife, who is now there. The Court adjourns about May 1st, and the Judge expects to be absent all summer.

Survey of the Youghiogheny River.

The examination or survey or both of the Youghiogheny river, under the direction of the Secretary of War, authorized by the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, making appropriations for the repair, preservation and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors and other purposes, will be conducted under the supervision of Colonel W. E. Merrill, Major of Engineers, United States Army. Colonel Merrill, whose headquarters are at Cincinnati, has charge of the improvements of the Ohio, Monongahela and rivers running into them, and will also examine the Youghiogheny. It is probable an engineer from civil life will be selected by Major Merrill for this duty.

The third section of the same bill provides that the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and required to detail from the Engineer corps one or more engineers, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report upon the practicability of bridging, consistently with the interests of navigation, the channel between Lake Huron and Lake Erie at or near Detroit, and the said engineer or engineers shall report as early as may be needed for the passing of railroad trains across said channel, and also its effect upon the navigation of the same; and further to inquire into the relative character of iron vessels navigating said channel, and the number of trips made by each, and, if said bridging be practicable, to report what extent of span or spans and elevation above the water will be required in the construction of such bridge or bridges, so as not to seriously injure the navigation of said channel.

Under the provisions of this section the Secretary of War has designated the following Board of Engineers: Major G. K. Warren, C. B. Comstock, Godfrey Weitzel and W. E. Merrill. Another Board has also been appointed for the improvement of the channel of the Delaware river at and near the Horse Shoe Shoals. The bill requires that work shall not be commenced until the Board, after an examination and survey, shall have reported favorably upon the feasibility and expense of the plan adopted for the prevention and removal of obstructions.

Original Patents Granted.

Patents have been granted to citizens of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia during the week, for the following important inventions, each patent bearing date March 11, 1873:

Steam-power Brake Coupling.—George Wes house, Jr., Pittsburgh, Pa. Each half of the coupling has a nozzle and socket at its inner end on the corresponding socket and nozzle of the coupling, so that the half-coupling on either end either car will couple on to any other half-coupling on the train. Spring-hooks and hand-levers are used on the coupling to hold the two halves together, and are duplicated in each half and arranged opposite each other in each half of the coupling.

Air Ejector—John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. From this at the rear end of the case is attached a series of tubes so arranged that as the disk is revolved they will successively register with an aperture in the cap of the case. Each of the tubes is filled with a slow-burning powder, and is supplied near its inner end with an ordinary cap-nipple for hoding a fulminate. Within the case is arranged a gas discharge nozzle, the outer end of which being smaller than the case, leaves a chamber between the two, into which the air to be exhausted is drawn through a pipe. Upon exploding the can the material in the tubes will be ignited, the gas from which will pass through the aperture into the nozzle and out through its contracted end with such rapidness as to exhaust the air from the chamber, and from any vessel to which the pipe leading from the chamber is connected.

Steam Air Ejector.—John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. The principal portion of the case, against which the steam impinges when passing the end of the air-nozzle, is made of thin metal in order that the steam may be condensed, and aid in the production of a vacuum. In the chamber near the end where the air enters a valve is arranged to open inward, so that as steam is admitted to the instrument, and a vacuum is formed therein, the valve will open and permit the air to pass out of the pipe, but will close the instant the steam is shut off, and thus prevent the air from rushing in and destroying the vacuum.

Steam and Air Brake.—John Y. Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa. The brakes are operated by adjustable levers and a vacuum chamber, composed of a series of flexible diaphragms, to which the rods and levers are attached. By exhausting the air from the vacuum chamber the atmosphere sets the brakes against the wheels.

Stand for Hot-beds, &c.—Josiah Taylor, Lock No. 4, Monongahela river, Pa. Strips of rubber are inserted in grooves at the sides of the frame so that the edges of the glass press against them when constricted by the winding-rods and thumb-nuts.

Blank for Brew-Rolls.—David H. Thorp, McClure township, Allegheny county, Pa. The flat portion of the blank is wider than the shank, and forms the inside of the roll.

Operating the Stops of Organs.—Hartwell R. Moore, Erie, Pa. The stop-handle being drawn, a toggle-lever attached is arrested by a stop-pin placed just beyond the axial line of the arms of said toggle; it returns at a touch, owing to the spring of the swell-valve against which it operates.

Step-ladder.—Melvin Lovell, Erie, Pa., assignor of one-half his right to Frank C. Adams, same place. The leg of the ladder when extended moves upward through a curved screw-plug in the top, so that when said valve is closed the screw-plug may be used for a step or waste-cock.

Shaker and Beer Cooler.—Charles Hubing, Philadelphia, Pa. When liquid is drawn from the cask, which is connected with the cold-air pipe of the refrigerator, the cold air immediately passes through said pipe to supply its place, and thereby the liquid in the pump is cooled.

Improvement in Bridges.—Hugh J. McMahon, Philadelphia, Pa. Having a graduated slotted tapered screw-plug in the valve, so that when said valve is closed the screw-plug may be used for a waste-cock.

Shaker and Beer Cooler.—Charles Hubing, Philadelphia, Pa. When liquid is drawn from the cask, which is connected with the cold-air pipe of the refrigerator, the cold air immediately passes through said pipe to supply its place, and thereby the liquid in the pump is cooled.

Bose Bridge.—John E. McAuslay, Philadelphia, Pa. The hose is provided with a metal plate, and is secured to the car upon the frame described, instead of by the usual manner of carrying the car [illegible] Hose.

Clothes-dryer.—Almus M. Brubaker and Benjamin R. Brubaker, Lancaster, Pa. An endless line passes over one or more ports registering with like ports in the top of the box, a transparent tube connecting from above at the upper port into said box, the box being a glass cover.

Hub Cap.—Daniel M. Hunt, Southampton Mills, Pa. A band lever is jointed at the end of the crank so that motion may be thrown either in or out of gear with the car axle.

Elevator.—William P. Dale, Agricultural College, Pa. The forward part of the machine is [illegible] on guiding caster wheels, which are connected in front of the machine by the hand-lever.

Car Coupling.—John M. Phelps, Cogan Station, Pa. The projection of one-half his right to Josiah Hartsell, of Lycoming county, Pa. The movement of the tape is reversed by means of two pulleys and cords, revolving in opposite directions, alternately actuated by a centrally pivoted lever, and adjustable collars on a screw, fed to and fro by a [illegible].

Self-Adjusting Cut-Off Valve.—Peter Schell-haas and Ferdinand Hellmayer, Hamilton, Ohio. A rotary balanced cut-off valve having suitable induction and eduction ports is arranged longitudinally in the steam-chest, and operated by bevel-wheels, one-keyed on the end of the valve stem and the other on the crank shaft of the engine. A bevel-wheel on the valve stem the engine is reversed.

Indicator and Low Water Alarm for Boilers.—Mark Gad, Girard, Ohio. Upon the failing of the water, and by means of a rack and segment, with a valve and permits the steam, through a side-pipe, to blow the whistle; at the same time, through a red-colored lamp with said valve, an index hand is moved over a dial, denoting the height of the water.

Traction Wheel—Joel V. Strait, Litchfield, Ohio. Between the outer peripheries of the wheels of the car is disposed an arrangement of wrist pins, which have reciting blades, which serve to exert traction on the rails as the wheels revolve.

Sewing Machine Table.—John J. Wheat, Wheeling, West Virginia. The stationary top is recessed so as to allow the machine to drop below it. The machine is attached to a plate hinged to the top. A swing top is arranged above the stationary top so as to cover the recess when the machine is lowered, to form an extension of the table when the machine is raised for use. To the under side of the stationary top is attached a shield or protector, to protect the machine from dust or injury when said machine is lowered.

Reissue Patents.

Machine for Dressing the Edges of Slate-Frames.—John W. Sayre and Alexander S. Shull, Martin's creek, Pa.; said Sayre assignor of one-third, and said Shull assignor of all, his interest to Henry W. Harper.—Patent No. 59,170, dated September, 25, 1866; reissue No. 4,844, dated January 31, 1871. The slate-frame is placed in the machine with the bottom of which revolve the cutters for dressing the corners. By a removal of the adjustable frame the slate on the edges may be rounded by the same cutters.

Harvester.—Lindley M. Batty, Canton, Ohio, assignor to Wm. K. Miller, same place.—Patent No. 1,424, dated January 31, 1871. The main frame is a spring-section to support and incline the hoeing. The double hinged coupling frame, made [illegible] light and strong in shape, is adjustably ing between the driving wheels and provided at outer end with an auxiliary shoe. By detaching to the hinged rigger bar may be fudged horizontally.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1873.

THE HOSTILE SIOUX INDIANS.

Indian Agent Daniels writes to the Department under date of March 20th, from Red Cloud agency, Wyoming Territory, as follows:

I would respectfully inform the Department that Antelope, one of the hostile chiefs of the Uncompahgra band of Sioux, with fifteen lodges, reported to have just gone into camp on White River with the hostile Sioux; also that Standing Bear, No Neck, and Four Horns, chiefs of the Ogallalla band of hostile Sioux, are in camp at this agency, four days march from here, on their way to place. Standing Bull and his party remained there far from those Indians. We sent them to [illegible] and clothes, asking [illegible] to come in and [illegible] of the good [illegible] of the Government. It seems advisable that steps be taken to secure the friendship of these people, considering their influence in connection with the Northern Pacific [illegible].

EXAMINATION DEFERRED.

The Treasury Department has postponed the examination of clerks for transportation cars, &c., to-day first.

MAKING FALSE CENSUS RETURNS.

A Jockneck, of the Indian Office, was arraigned to-day on an indictment found in North Carolina for the alleged making of a false census of the band of Cherokees. He gave bail for

PRIZE MONEY AWARD.

Judge Wylie in the District Court the case of the officers and crew of the steamer Monticello for prize money for the destruction of vessels in forcing a passage to New Orleans, and the arbitrators a day or two ago filed their awarding $268,000, was up. Mr. Corwine, for the Navy Department, moved that the arbitrators award be confirmed, as the testimony had been taken and General Butler, for the claimants, moved for an award. To-day the hearing was resumed. Mr. Corwine filed exceptions to the award. The exceptions were over-ruled, the court ordered the award of the arbitrators to be paid out of the money, which was done.

SPONTANEOUS HYDROPHOBIA.

Fred Staples, who lately resumed his residence in Arlington, was about four months ago attacked with hydrophobia. He suffered intensely until death, which occurred on Friday last. The whole disease was a spontaneous affair, of the origin of which no one can tell, and after death the body was covered with black spots, produced by non-coagulation of the blood.

INDIAN FRAUDS.

Gen. H. Chagett, late delegate to Montana, has been appointed special counsel of the general government to investigate the alleged frauds against the Indians in Montana.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1873.

TREASURY POLICY FOR GOLD.

The Assistant Treasurer at New York has been instructed to purchase $500,000 of bonds, on Wednesday, April 9th, and Wednesday, April 23d, each, and sell $1,500,000 in gold each Thursday during the month of April, thus purchasing in all one million of bonds and selling six millions of gold.

TRACT SOCIETY ANNIVERSARY.

The Washington anniversary of the American Tract Society was celebrated this evening in the Metropolitan Presbyterian church. Vice President Wilson presided. Senator Ferry, of Michigan, Judge Strong, Rev. Dr. Siebert, and others, made addresses. The report of the Secretary shows donations and legacies for the year to have amounted to $126,832; missionary colporteurs commissioned, 263; publications, $49,679; cash for printing abroad, $1,000. The expenditures exceed the receipts by a few hundred dollars.

RETENTION OF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

It is understood that an order has been issued from the Treasury directing the retention of the whole amount of the earnings of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads for mail and transportation, in order to carry out a recent law of Congress on the subject.

Business Failures at Circleville, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, March 29, 1873.

The following parties made assignments to-day: Morris Sierdy & Co., distillers; Lemuel Stealy, Ezekiel Morris, John P. Stealy and Wm. Morris. Total liabilities reported about $260,000; assets about $200,000. These failures create almost a panic among farmers and business men, and more suspensions are probable.

Remains of an Ancient Temple in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29, 1873.

An ancient temple [illegible] fore the [illegible]

[illegible] three [illegible] significances, [illegible] the temple.

[illegible] is gaining strength. [illegible] have met with reverses.

[illegible]cific slope has yet a hero unsung of by [illegible]et Harte or Mark Twain. He resides on the Humboldt river, in Nevada, and his name is "Pokier" Brown. It is the peculiarity of this individual that he is marvelously successful in every conceivable branch of industry except that to which his name associates him, and in that he is as strangely and consistently unfortunate. At mining, farming, freighting and stock raising, he has made about a dozen large fortunes, which he has lost at draw-poker in speedy consecution. Some time ago he was the possessor of a farm and five hundred hogs; when a couple of professionals dropped in on him. Straightway they had a little game, with a pig for a "blind" and hog for a "straddle," and in a few hours "Pokier" Brown, hogless and farmless, to make another fortune for the vampires who subsist upon him. Surely he deserves an idyl.

Wool Growing and the Vienna Exposition.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

American interests of every kind will no doubt be respectably represented at Vienna; but I have heard nothing said about the wool growers moving in this matter. Wool growing and sheep raising form certainly no small item in American enterprise and industry. As a nation we have great facilities for raising sheep, and should be fairly represented. In my opinion we need but make the effort to take the prize, or at least to compare favorably with any part of the world.

The words "United States of America" have an electrifying effect on the minds of all civilized nations of the earth, hence a full, fair and honorable display should be made of all our great interests, mechanical, agricultural, mineral and manufacturing.

Now, as a wool grower, I speak here especially for the wool growing interest. This interest should be largely extended. To-day, to our shame as a great nation, we holding immense territory and means for extending our flocks, and yet we are importing wool and woolen fabrics for nearly one-half of American consumption, and, of course, are losing annually many millions of dollars for imports that ought to be produced in our own country. We, as a nation, possess every class or breed of sheep that may be called profitable, and I believe can compare with the world at Vienna with such as we have. All that is wanting is to put forth the usual American effort. A magnificent card should at least be prepared of sufficient dimensions to accommodate all descriptions of wool, representing size, weight of fleece, piece and quality of wool. We have heretofore been to some extent successful both with sheep and wool in foreign expositions, and stand respectably represented in wool both at home and abroad. We have wool now in the World's Museum at London which compares favorably with the best. We have also at the Patent office at Washington city, wool slice by side that compares with the best European samples. A number of years back the United States government sent Peter A. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia, to Europe to examine the flocks of sheep and procure the best samples of wool from all classes of sheep. On his return to the United States, a card was prepared and furnished with the specimens obtained, for each of the wool growing States. These cards were sent to each wool growing State, and, then posted around through the wool growing districts. Inviting wool growers of such sections to place on such card, side by side with the foreign staples, to be sent to our State Capitol or to the Patent office, at Washington City, for safe keeping. It may be seen on these cards that American wool growers need fear nothing in comparing. Indeed, in a lecture delivered before our State Legislature at Harrisburg, some time after Mr. Brown's return from Europe, that gentleman stated that a particular specimen of wool on the Pennsylvania card, grown in Fayette county, was the best he had ever seen in any country; but Washington county was entitled to the largest share of credit for producing the wool. This is merely mentioned to show that we have nothing to fear from entering into competition, for at least fine wools, and I have no doubt all other classes can be equally well represented. It is proper to say that all prominent wool districts should speak out, especially Washington county, to which the country at large is so much indebted for natural advantages, perseverance and judgment, in advancing the great wool growing interest of the country. PATENTS.

A prize fight occurred near Little Rock Saturday, between Jack Madden, of St. Louis, and Billy Ward, of Chicago. Seventy rounds were fought, when Billy Ward was declared the winner.

How to Procure a Piano or Organ on Easy Terms.

The introduction of our renting plan in this city and vicinity has proved a wonderful success, and has demonstrated fully its great usefulness in providing the families of our public with a piano or organ. We can point to hundreds of families who have now an instrument in their homes who never would have had one but for this plan. It recommends itself especially to the mechanic, clerk, school teacher, laborer, &c., &c., who have a stated weekly or monthly salary, and can devote a portion of it towards paying for an instrument. It has also been found quite convenient to merchants and others who are in good circumstances, but who have all their capital actively employed and do not wish to draw the full amount of an instrument at once from their business.

For the information of the public we annex our usual terms:

For an instrument, price [illegible]

$125, Cash Payment.... $15, Monthly Payment...$ 9
150, Cash Payment.... 20, Monthly Payment... 12
200, Cash Payment.... 30, Monthly Payment... 14
250, Cash Payment.... 40, Monthly Payment... 17
300, Cash Payment.... 50, Monthly Payment... 20
400, Cash Payment.... 60, Monthly Payment... 25
500, Cash Payment.... 100, Monthly Payment... 35

We give the above list of terms in order to give the public an idea of how the payments are arranged, *but do not present these as our only terms.* We have arranged to suit all persons, no matter how circumstanced—some can make larger and some smaller payments. Our desire is to furnish an instrument to every family that wants one, and if the above terms do not suit persons, we want them to let us know what payments will suit them; and if we can possibly accommodate them we will do so.

Call and see our Pianos and Organs if you have any desire to have the best. We invite inspection and can furnish you a *better instrument for less money* than any other house in the city.

Every instrument warranted.

MELLOR & HOENE,
28 Fifth avenue.

Cash Buyers

and men that are prompt pay, will do well to see sample and prices in flour and all kinds of groceries. The Checkered Front. See advertisement.

Travel to Europe and Cost of Round Trip to Vienna Exhibition.

Mr. Thos. H. Rattigan, the popular steamship agent, can book parties there and back by the following routes:

Glasgow, by steamer, to London;
Warwick via Hamburg via Leith;
Amsterdam via Berlin via Rotterdam;
Utrecht via Dresden via Cologne;
Glasgow via Prussia, &c., via Cobienz, Cobienz via Mayence,
Mayence, &c., via Passam, &c.
Rates are the lowest and good for return by other route within one year from date of issue. Drafts issued equivalent in currency. MWSS

TEAS & COFFEES
FLOUR AND CHEESE
T. C. JENKINS
St. Pittsburgh Pa
THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
THE ONLY HOUSE THAT HANDLES
JENKINS' SNOW FLAKE,
GOLDEN FLEECE, HODSON'S
AND THE GREAT
WHITE RIVER FLOUR.
Complete Assortment of GROCERIES,
ROAST COFFEES AND SPICES.
INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH,
and TO MEN THAT ARE PROMPT PAY
no Charge for Drayage.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CLERK—AN EXPERIENCED Shipping Clerk. Give references and state what salary would want. Address Lock Box A.

WANTED—WATCHMAKER—IMMEDIATELY. Steady jobs and good wages guaranteed. Address NICHOLSON BROTHERS, Monongahela City,

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES counsel have begun to draw up the bill in equity against the Union Pacific Railroad, Credit Mobilier and stockholders for money illegally expended in the construction of the road. Two or three weeks will probably elapse before counsel will be ready to file the bill in Court, but the government evidently means business.

BY REFERENCE to our Washington correspondence it will be seen that the examination and survey of the Youghiogheny river, authorized by act of Congress, are to be under the direction of Col. MERRILL, who has charge of the improvements of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers.

THERE is a speck of war in the Orient. The Principality of Servia has declared its entire separation from the government of Turkey. Servia claims that it is an independent power, and refuses to acknowledge the supremacy of the Sultan. Its Prince has refused the payment of the annual tribute of one million of dollars. Upon this the issue has been raised. The Sultan has concentrated a body of troops, and a collision may be expected at any moment.

ALL THREE of the New Hampshire Democratic Congressmen, it will be remembered, voted against the back-pay salary steal. It is now stated, however, on the authority of the leading "Liberal" journal of New England, that as soon as the election was over, PARKER, who was re-elected, and HIBBARD, who was not, sent on for their share of their "swag." The other candidate, whose election is still in doubt, has not yet drawn the money, but will probably do so as soon as the contest is fully known. And thus are gone into complete collapse the brilliant *bubbles* of bosh blown by the anti-administration press concerning the knightly honor of these doughty champions of their "cause."

THE discussion on the extraordinary dearness of coal in England is eliciting many facts which Free Traders studiously conceal. The London *Engineer*, for instance, says:

"Were we asked what one thing was the great characteristic of British manufactures and products, we should have to answer cheapness. Upon cheapness our successes have mainly depended, and cheapness itself has rested, and still rests—by no means wholly, but mainly—upon abundance and low cost of various natural or raw products, and among these preeminently coal and ironstone in convenient proximity to each other, and everywhere near the seats of industry and of our insular seaboard."

This suggestive declaration is respectfully commended to the New York *World* as the ground work of its next thesis on the "enormities of protection."

MOST of the journals in this country which ridiculed and derided President GRANT'S recently declared belief that the world was being gradually prepared to become one nation-speaking one language, and when armies and navies would be no longer required, took their cue from the North German *Gazette*, an official paper of that kingdom, the salient points of whose harsh and adverse review of the Inaugural in which the opinion in question was expressed, were forwarded by cable telegram. The attention of these second hand critics is, therefore, respectfully invited to the explanation, elsewhere printed, which the *Gazette*, on receipt of the full text of the Message, furnishes regarding the necessity for a modification of its own previously expressed views. Apology, however, is not hoped for.

A FEW days ago we referred to the existence of a movement which we had reason to believe was on foot in this country for the possession of some of the Northern States of Mexico. While giving none of the details of the scheme, Southern papers intimate that the matter is rapidly assuming a tangible shape. The State of Tamaulipas, with Matamoras and Tampico opening upon the sea, will, it is hinted, be the first point to be occupied. Nueva Leon, Coahuila, Chihuahua and Durango in the interior, and Sonora and Sinaloa on the Western slope, are all included in the project, as well as a portion of Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi and the Lower California. If the better class of the people in which belt of country are said to be earnestly in favor of annexation to the United States.

THE recent rise of gold to 116 and upwards, notwithstanding the fact that during the past year there has been a large decrease of the public debt, is made the pretext for a vast amount of disingenuous criticism of the financial policy of the government, on the part of opposition organs. The true case will probably be found in the late unexpectedly large increase of imports, which created a corresponding demand for gold to pay duties. At all events there has been nothing speculative in it, and the Treasury Department has done nothing to specially influence the market. The small amount drawn from the legal tender reserve has certainly not produced it, for it has been returned thereto so rapidly as to have no effect whatever on the country. The Secretary states explicitly that it is the intention to keep the outstanding legal tenders at the minimum amount.

THE united railroad companies which refused to run postal cars after the first proximo without additional compensation, have, as will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches, reconsidered their action, and agreed to continue to carry the mails at the rates at present allowed by Congress, until the Senate Committee, instructed to investigate the subject, shall have rendered their report. This will virtually means that the service is to be continued until the assembling of the next Congress. The answer of the Attorney General to the questions propounded by Postmaster General CRESWELL concerning the rights and powers of government in the premises will be awaited with great interest by the people, inasmuch as it will tend to throw considerable light on the important question of whether the country is to rule the railroads instead of being ruled by them.

AT LAST the strike of the colliers in South Wales is believed to be at an end. Only a portion of the colliers have yet yielded, but the iron workers have gone in on the master's terms, and some collieries have been opened. It is thought that in another week there will be a final end to the strike, which has cost the men, it is said, nearly a million of dollars, against which they have as an offset nothing at all. The lesson has been an extremely severe one, but it was needed, and may be wholesome. It is to be hoped, too, that its effects may not be lost on the workingmen of this country, who, if they will carefully examine for themselves and observe how little of good and how much of evil has resulted from following the advice of men who stir up labor strikes, will be pretty sure to spurn the interference of these chronic mischief-makers for all time to come.

THE threatened refusal of the railroad companies to continue the postal car service after the first of April, unless their demands for eight hundred dollars a mile intead of the three hundred and seventy-five dollars now paid them, is acceded to, is creating considerable stir throughout the country. The Postoffice Department, however, thinks that the companies will yet agree to run postal cars on existing terms, looking to the next Congress for relief, and an increased allowance *for future service*. Apropos of this subject, the transportation question in its various aspects will in all likelihood constitute a principal feature of the work of the next session of Congress. The authority granted the Committee on Lines of Transportation to the Seaboard to investigate the threatened refusal, is held to carry with it authority to go into the transportation question, a matter which would have determined to begin the collection of statistics, and be prepared to report at the next session. It is not improbable that such action will result in making the different canal schemes one of the most prominent questions for consideration at the next session. The idea of a railroad line from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi river, to be owned and controlled by the government, is fast becoming popular. The reason for this is that western Congressmen are demanding increased transportation facilities and Congressional authority to build railroad lines through States, and the spirit of opposition to railroad companies now indulged in, forms a good ground work for the advancement of any plan opposed to the existing monopolies.

A CONCERTED effort is, it is rumored, about to be made in a number of leading towns and cities of the country, to organize a new Church, designed to preserve the relations now connecting Christianity with morals and manners throughout Christendom, and, at the same time, to avoid all evitable conflict between faith and science. A few articles of faith have been arranged in a creed in the interest of that effort. Christianity is expressly declared to contain a system of faith, hope and charity, so noble and so beautiful, and so endeared to the best men and women in the world, that all its relations to morals and manners ought to be preserved. The churches are declared to be expressions of man's characteristic aspirations after the good, the true, and the beautiful. But the next article declares that the Church and State ought not to be united here or elsewhere. Then follows an article to the effect that no church is infallible, and that much less is any member of a church, be his position what it may, incapable of error. Government is then declared a divinely ordered natural necessity of human life, obliged to protect, as indefensible, the right to worship according to the dictates of conscience, and to secure the equality of the churches in the civil order, provided that no offense against proper legislation can be justified by pleading obedience to conscience. Finally, the creed recognizes the necessity of reconciling faith to science, not by subjecting the latter to the former, but by making both regardful of true certainty. The supposed need of the new creed and of church organization to promote the ends it has in view, is thought to be discernible in the real state of millions of minds in this country and in other countries, as to matters of religion and in relation to science. It is maintained that millions, many of whom are now uneasily connected with religious bodies, and others of whom attend no church at all, could accept, without material alteration, the articles of the creed in question. A prominent feature of the new movement is said to be the avoidance of all needless and, above all, all unkind dissent from the moral and religious views of Christians.

PROFITABLE PENITENTIARIES.

At the present day no prison system is considered efficient which can not be made measurably self supporting. The separation of the criminal from the community he has outraged, his punishment, and his possible reform are, of course, the main objects for which houses of correction, jails and penitentiaries are established; but in the older States, at least, public expectation has reached a point where it is not satisfied unless the convicted malefactor is in some way so far utilized as to earn his own living, and thus during his incarceration, ceases to be a burden to society. That it is possible, under favorable conditions to organize convict labor upon a profitable basis has been proved by the results attained in several of the New England States, and it is further substantiated by the promise of similar success in the management of penal institutions in several of the States of the Northwest.

Now, no valid reasons are apparent why what appears to be easy of accomplishment in Massachusetts and Vermont, and not beyond the range of encouraging endeavor in Ohio and Michigan, should be held impossible in Pennsylvania. We are afflicted here with about the same average grades of the criminal classes; we have the same material to be put to work, and can open up equally good, if different, fields of labor in which to employ it, and we are not subject to any need of greater proportionate expenditure. Yet our State Penitentiary for the Western district is not self-sustaining. Indeed from the annual report of the Inspectors it is evident that the cost of maintaining that establishment during the year 1872 was very largely in excess of the income from work performed within its walls. And this truth is not the less manifest because, through adroit manipulation or lack of method in arranging details, the fact of financial failure in the management of the institution is not conspicuously set forth in the report. What the reader fails to perceive at the first glance becomes obvious on examination. What value, for instance, can be placed on a statement of "current expenses" from which the salaries of officers are entirely omitted? The salaries in the aggregate amount to $24,320, and this sum is not only not added to the other $45,000 of current expenses, but it is virtually altogether thrown out of any regular Dr. and Cr. account, and is quietly transferred (some might say smuggled) into the Inspectors' request for an appropriation from the State Legislature.

This loose method of calculation and arrangement characterizes all the monetary details of the report. A gain of $2,946 53 is claimed for the shoe department, but no mention is made of the salaries of the Overseer who had to urge the Involuntary Gregoins to their toil, and their salaries cannot have amounted to less than five thousand dollars. Where then was the gain? Similar neglect is shown in estimating the profit and loss of the weaving department. Of the single Overseer required in the cigar department the salary is given, and we further learn that, the startling sum of $1,669 55 was realized on cigars, the amount being the earnings of fifty-four convicts employed in that branch of manufacture.

Upon the most liberal estimate of the profits accruing from the labor of the inmates of the Penitentiary, they amount to not more than $11,698 93; for in considering the question of self-support, it is scarcely fair to admit the item of over $4,000 for "Sunday labor" performed on the premises. This actual total of eleven thousand dollars was earned by a daily average of four hundred and twenty-three prisoners, of whom no more than fifteen per cent. were sick or old and infirm. This is not a small fraction under ten cents a day as the individual return of earnings *from a number* of able bodied men supposed to be under strict discipline and supervision, and therefore kept rigidly to the performance of a set task during nine or ten hours of the twenty-four.

A statement of the income of the institution shows it to have been $58,826 50, and the expenses were within $5,000 of that sum; so that if five thousand dollars more had been paid by the western counties for the support of convicts, the income would have covered the expenses. The *contractor* earnings of the Penitentiary during the year 1872 were as follows:

In the shoe, weaving, and cigar departments	$11,698 93
For hearding United States convicts	5,812 96
From the use of different articles	1,958 63
Total	$19,470 46

The current expenses, including officers' salaries, were $29,200 00, consequently the Penitentiary came within nearly fifty thousand dollars of being a self-supporting institution. It is not necessary to find fault with the Inspectors or the Warden because of the unproductiveness of the system under their direction. The fault really lies with the attempt to naturalize the "combined system" in a prison built exclusively on the cellular plan, without any reference to the possible modification or abandonment of it in the future. There can be no doubt that the "combined system" is at once the most humane and the most effective, but it can be carried on successfully only in a place constructed for its express purpose. There must be workshops in which the convicts, under the vigilant eyes of their officers, may work for the benefit of the State. Steam and machinery are also indispensable to economize their labor and render it remunerative.

In the Western Penitentiary there are not her workshops, steam nor machinery to speak of, and their introduction there on a large scale is absolutely impracticable. As it is, the men work two or three together in cells intended for solitary confinement. Necessarily no earthly power can keep them from talking and idling, and it costs more to look after them than the small profit on what they do is worth.

The fact is, a new Penitentiary is what is wanted, and its erection would in the long run prove the cheapest and speediest way of solving the difficulty. If the Penitentiary which the counties of Western Pennsylvania have on their hands now brings them in debt from fifty to sixty thousand dollars every year, does it not stand to reason that the sooner they get rid of it the better, even though they had to give it away. It would certainly seem the part of wisdom to commence *de novo* on a foundation in accordance with the lessons of experience and with the suggestions of recent and improved ideas.

At any rate there is no other way in which the Penitentiary can be made to pay, and the tax-payers of Western Pennsylvania should hail with pleasure the movement lately started to remove our Penitentiary and erect a new one which may financially keep pace with other institutions of the kind in the country.

European Travel.

The tide of American travel to Europe increases *yearly* by year, and during the approaching season promises to exceed all previous ones. Indeed, it has already commenced, and the various steamship companies are making very extensive preparations to meet the coming demand for passenger transportation. The accommodations of last year will be largely increased. Additional vessels have been added to nearly all the old lines, and several new lines have been or will be placed in operation. The most considerations of tourists who are contemplating a trip in these steamers, will naturally be as respects safety, comfort and speed. Vessels which are built and driven with the sole idea of making quick time will sooner or later almost inevitably meet with disaster; and, although luxury and elegance are good things in their places, they in no wise compensate for the absence of that sense of personal security which is the prime desideratum to every traveler; but when the conditions of safety, comfort, speed and elegance are combined, a voyage across the Atlantic is usually among the most pleasurable portions of the traveler's experiences. These conditions are conjoined in the "Cunard Line" of steamships, composed of twelve first class vessels, sailing weekly from New York to Liverpool and Queenstown, and fortnightly to London direct. Elegantly appointed in every respect, and combining favorably with the vessels of any other line in the world in speed, the question of the passengers' safety is held by the company to be the main consideration. Hence the relative strength of the vessels, the thoroughness with which they are equipped, the carefulness with which managed, and the well deserved popularity they have in consequence obtained. Character in a ship is like the same quality in a man. It pays.

One of the latest inventions is a portable traveling bed, which can be rolled up like a shawl in a cylindrical form, 21 to 27½ inches long, and 7 to 9¼ inches in diameter, the price ranging from $5 50 to $25 according to the size and quality. It consists of a light hair mattress, including single or double air pillows, a fine woolen coverlet, a camp-stool, attachments and cords for adapting the mattress as a hammock, and apparatus for fixing the pillows with air.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A retired soldier, who marched upwards of four thousand miles during our civil war, says that the hardest March he ever experienced is the one just going out.

The *Daily Graphic* is to have a rival, so they say. The rumor is that the publishers of "a well known illustrated" weekly are to start an illustrated daily. This must mean either Harper or Frank Leslie—most probably the former.

The Boston shoe and leather trade is not so brisk as is usual at this season. Southern buyers are well represented, but the Western trade so far is dull. Manufacturers manifest great caution in adding to stocks, and there is by no means so buoyant a feeling as was hoped.

The freight blockade in the Southwest is causing a serious inconvenience to merchants and shippers. Immense quantities of freight are piled up at all the leading business centers, and in some cases notices have been issued refusing to receive any more goods.

Many German waiters are about leaving their employment in New York for the chance of obtaining some that will be more lucrative at the Vienna Exposition.

A man in Macon, Ga., who was arrested for being too attentive to a married lady, gave his name to the Police Court as Homer Virgil. This was natural enough, since his offense was cutting up a Dido.

There has been four months of uninterrupted sleighing in the vicinity of Pittsfield, Mass., and a certainty that it is likely to continue for some time longer. Although it now is the end of March, the snow average is three feet on the level.

Canada wants to exchange weather observations with the United States.

The pleasure of traveling in palace cars is not to be confined to the human race. A palace stock car company is organizing for the purpose of affording the maximum of comfort to beef cattle on their way to market. The cars are intended to run only from Denison, the great shipping depot for Texas cattle, to New York and other Eastern cities. The animals can be fed and watered while en route.

A new Chamber of Commerce in Cincinnati is one of the latest projects started by the business men of that city.

There is a revival of the ship building business on the Merrimac, this season, after ten years of stagnation. Already many vessels of various kinds are under way or contracted for, and the prospect is continually brightening.

The pitch package fiend of the railway train is about to be suppressed in New York State, as a bill is now pending at Albany, and will in all probability become a law, which forbids the vending of such articles.

The Amusement Cure is liberally resorted to in the Boston Insane Asylum. The Treasurer, in his last annual account, charges the sum of $9,659 to the item of "diversions," which are used with the happiest effect in ameliorating the condition of the inmates.

An unsophisticated Bengalee has sent a challenge to Darwin, for making his race one of the unpolished links. The remonstrance shows how widely the study of Mr. Darwin's works is disseminated, and what influence he has yet to exercise.

The Illinois farmers' meetings are extending the scope of their resolutions to embrace a repeal of the salary-grab law.

Great preparations are being made by the Southern farmers for a large cotton crop. The weather has been unfavorable thus far, but a great deal of work has been done.

Boston's burned district is to be rebuilt on a plan peculiarly appropriate for the "Hub," namely, after the pattern of a wheel, with straight streets radiating like spokes from a common centre and a curved avenue at the periphery, in which fellows may circle till they are tired.

English oyster eaters are enraptured. The discovery is announced of a new bed of the bivalves of almost incalculable dimensions, being calculated to cover 500 square miles with the oysters (of fine quality) two or three feet deep.

A declaration of principles is sometimes excellent. A man sought an interview with Mayor Havemeyer the other day, and in order to secure a favorable and ready reception, wrote on his card: "Mr. —— —— no ax to grind." He succeeded.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided that a husband's property is not liable for penal or civil damages assessed by any court for slander or any other offense committed by his wife.

It is said that a maple tree does not yield more than thirty cents worth of sugar per year, and that the labor required represents half of that amount.

A practical English chemist has discovered another process of extracting fuel from water, and it is expected that he will set the Thames on fire.

The feeling of former slaves is changed in the case of an aged lady in Columbus, Ga., who is supported almost entirely by a former nurse in the family.

A company of 120 Chinamen, who have been employed on Louisiana cotton plantations the past two years, have returned to their old occupation of mining in California. They liked the South well enough, but had acquired such an antipathy to the negroes placed over them as overseers that they couldn't stand it any longer.

Six or eight letters mailed in 1870 and 1869 were recently found in a car on the St. Paul and Pacific Road, that was being repaired.

Colorado has been bragging of her beautiful weather all the past winter, but now the people are sighing for some of the "beautiful snow" to moisten the dry earth, which is so hard that it is almost impossible to plow, and unless relief comes soon, crop prospects will be damaged.

The Mississippi Legislature has passed a temperance bill, which is a close copy of the stringent Ohio and Indiana laws.

The usual results of fraud, incapacity and mismanagement in mining enterprises are being felt in Colorado. "Within," says *The Inland Trade and Mining Press*, "the last three months the Gilt Edge Co. stock alone have depreciated in value $50,000,000, and those of every other mining district on the coast in like proportion."

A Maine postmaster recently contracted the small pox from a letter which he handled in twenty-six.

Contrary to what would naturally be supposed deep-sea telegraphs do not "pay." Out of more than fifty lines only five pay dividends. The Anglo American and French lines pay twelve per cent., and the Eastern, Cuba and Cuttenes pay less than five per cent.

The total meat supply of Great Britain last year was seventy-eight pounds for each person, or a pound and a half each week. This is a tolerable average, and one that seems to show that the traditional reputation of the land for good living is not lost.

PERSONAL.

A statement having been attributed to Professor Agassiz that the negro's blood is chemically different from a white man's, and his physical constitution likewise no particular, the Professor says in a note to the editor of the New York *Tribune* "I never uttered a statement in any way approaching or akin in spirit to the report ascribed to me."

Stanley's Kalulu has been matriculated at a Milwaukee barber's shop. After an engagement with Stanley a Yankee wouldn't go to a barber's shop to learn how to shave people.

The Marquis de Chambrun, long and favorably known in Washington, where he has resided for nearly fifteen years, has written a book, entitled "Le Pouvoir Executif aux Etats-Unis; etude de droit Constitutionnel."

Macdonald, the Bank of England forger, turns out to be an old and practiced swindler, who has lived by his wits for years, and always escaped detection. It is singular that one so skilled in the arts of deception should finally have been detected through the omission of a date, which a little care would have prevented.

Father Burke, on landing at Queenstown, was welcomed with tumultuous enthusiasm. The Town Commissioners, leading inhabitants, and a large number of Roman Catholic clergymen were present, and an address was presented to him in which the vindication of the Irish character against Mr. Froude was acknowledged.

The marriage of the Hon. Augustus Schell to Miss Fox, in New York, last week, is said to have been an event of peculiar interest, the ceremonies having been conducted in the simple form of the Society of Friends, in which the young lady was reared and educated. Those who witnessed the interesting ceremony of a Quaker marriage for the first time were deeply impressed with its great simplicity and solemnity. "In the presence of the Lord and these people" the pledge of "faithfulness and affectionate love till separated by death" is made, and no words could have added to the force of these solemn vows. The pledge to "honor and obey" has neither part nor lot in the form, the promise being simple and singularly free from the foolish formality which have been construed to denote the subjection of the bride to the will of the bridegroom.

A story is going the rounds of New York literary gossip about an attached pair, of names not unknown to fame, who went to board in a house where other people also went who were literary and of good taste. The lady, thinking that as ago and her husband were all in all to each other, it was as well they should remain so, desired of the hostess that there might be no introductions to the other boarders, which was observed. Various tender passages between the pair on their way to and from the dining room calmed the family during the season. In time a Boston man came to board, and on his way to the lunch table at dinner, going down late, he heard a light laugh behind him, and a figure not so light as the lungs, passed on his shoulders and claimed a ride down stairs. The Boston man took things coolly, carried his burden down into the dining-room, and shot her at a wicked seat at the table. The lady looked up to find her husband already there before her, and every eye was lifted to the ceiling in the direction of the chandelier. There was nothing to be done but to burst into tears, which she did.

The invasion of Rome by our good countrymen is a subject of constantly increasing amazement to native and foreigner alike. They swarm in the streets, they fill the hotels, they crowd the lodging houses, and literally monopolize the best hotels. The largest and newest among the latter, built upon a noble height, inaccessible to horses, and furnished with every comfort and every luxury of which our own model homes boast at home, is said to be almost exclusively occupied by families and bands of visitors among the hundreds there recorded. The same is the case with all the smaller hostelries of good repute.

Pauline Lucca has "found this country so beautiful, and its people so hospitable and friendly," that she has decided to adopt it as her second fatherland, and secured a villa at Newport, where she will pass the summer months.

In two years from this period, there will be six colossal statues in the streets of Washington city—five of them equestrian—Washington, Jackson, Scott, Grant, Lincoln, and Farragut, besides out-of door statues of Lincoln, Scott, and Washington.

It is a matter of interest to newspaper publishers and readers that "sail laws and parts of laws permitting the transmission by mail of any free matter whatever," were repealed by the Postal Appropriation bill, passed on the last day of the late session. This abolishes the free exchange of newspapers and periodicals, so long permitted, and also cuts off another pretty extensive class of postal dead-heads, namely, subscribers living within the counties where weekly newspapers are printed. The law takes effect on the last of July, beginning with the fiscal year. Subscribers will still be able to pay their postage at their own postoffices, as heretofore, and newspaper exchanges will stand in this respect upon the same footing as individual subscribers.

And now they say that the natural bridge of Virginia is crumbling to pieces. We fear that, in the process of ages, our country may wear away to a very pressable kind of continent. The noble forests are being ruthlessly mowed down, the natural bridge is crumbling to dust, Niagara Falls is going to wear away in about twenty centuries, and we suspect the Mammoth Cave will cave in, and the deities of the Yosemite break into a heap of ruins. Let us be thankful that we lived while our country retained some of its pristine glory.

STATE NEWS.

A lady named Barnacle died at her residence in Carrol township, Cambria county, last week, aged one hundred years.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: "Detained fifteen minutes on account of a lady. Don't know whether it is a girl or boy"—was the report of a conductor on this division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, whose train was delayed that length of time at Derry Station on Tuesday last. Epigrammatic and to the point.

It is stated that Mrs. Maud S. Brainard, wife of W. H. H. Brainard, of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, is one of the heirs in a direct line of the celebrated Chastelaine estate in England, being a daughter of Dr. Chase, of Elmira, N. Y. The estate amounted to about $480,000,000, the American heirs of which are to receive about $360,000,000.

Spotted fever is spreading rapidly among the children in the rural districts of Berks county.

The Topton Iron Company, of Reading, will break ground for their new furnace to-day.

A glass works is talked of at Willsboro, Tioga county.

It is claimed that a fine quality of fossil ore has been found in large quantities in Bald Eagle valley, also, that underneath, is a strata of quartz, which, when analyzed, was found to contain about five per cent. of silver.

Dr. A. G. B. Parke, the physician who attended the family of Henry S. Ely, of Kinzer station, Lancaster county, in their last illness, has written a letter to the Lancaster *Express*, stating that the deaths were caused by bilious remittent fever, assuming in the last stages the typhoid form, and that there were never any symptoms of foul play.

David Chorpening, the young man so severely burned at the Johnstown steel works, recently, died on Saturday morning.

The Franklin *Citizen* says: Since the Anderson tragedy competent persons have been engaged in examining the books of the bank, and we are glad to announce that no defalcation has been discovered. Only a small portion of the bonds and currency of the bank past recognition, estimated at from $15,000 to $20,000, and there is no doubt but this amount will be replaced in a few weeks, or months, at most. All the burned or partially burned bonds and currency have been forwarded to Washington for examination by experts.

In Augusta township, Northumberland county, the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations jointly own a church and worship in it. When the church was constructed an agreement was made between the two congregations that nothing but "divine service" should be allowed therein. Subsequently Sunday schools were held by the two denominations in a school-house in the vicinity. The brethren did not dwell long together in unity before irreconcilable differences effected a separation, and the Lutherans appropriated the church for Sunday school services. Holding that Sunday schools did not comeunder the classification of "divine service" the Reformed denomination prosecuted the Lutherans. The law suit resulted in Judge Rockfeller sustaining the defendants. The case was carried to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal has just reversed the decision of the court below.

The Brookville *Republican* has procured a new dress of type, and is much improved in appearance thereby.

Twenty-four years ago a gentleman in a suburban town packed several eggs in a box of oats and put them in an out-of the way place in the attic of his store, with the intention of testing their condition at the end of a year's time. Forgetting all about them, nearly a quarter of a century had passed, when in overhauling the contents of the attic, he came upon the box of eggs in its hiding place. Upon breaking the eggs, the shells of which appeared sound, the whites were found to have totally disappeared, while the yolks remained dried and quite hard. The oats in which the eggs were packed were sound as the day when they were put in the box, and the gentleman has planted several with a view of discovering whether they retain their vitality. In the box was found a memorandum giving the date on which the eggs were deposited.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion and evacuation.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. computed from 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, accounts semi-annually, in January and July. Rules of the Bank, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERNEY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. F. McKELVY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John H. Ailworth, F. Kaufmann, Thomas Sholes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Dalzell, Solicitor.

What Did It?

It is no MYSTERY longer the question since the introduction of the Centaur Liniment. When we meet an old friend who has been shelved with rheumatism, or see a person mangled underneath a rail car, and restored to shape and comeliness, we now know that it is the Centaur Liniment that does the work. No other article ever did so form such miracles. There is no swelling it will not soften, no pain it will not soothe, or lameness it will not cure.

Children Cry

—for Pitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. MWF

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become stale or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will do healthy on it.

ASK THE GROCER OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburg, and elsewhere. Used for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It can be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

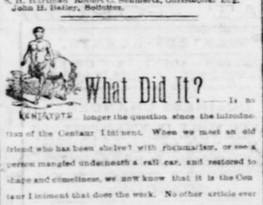
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to sign this firm name in liquidation.

H. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

March 26, 1873.

GAS FIXTURES.



We are running our SPRING STOCK of **Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c.,** And offer the Finest and Largest Stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the New Styles and Colors; also the New Styles of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET, Corner Virgin alley.

FOR RENT,

COMMERCIAL HALL—Corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, elegantly fitted up and furnished. Three Axle Rooms.

STORE—No. 58 Market street. Store Fixtures complete.

DUQUESNE HALL—77 and 79 Third avenue.

BASEMENT—Corner Third avenue and Market street.

J. M. GAZZAM,
No. 96 FIFTH AVENUE.

SAFE INVESTMENT,

Now Paying 13 Per Cent. Every Thirty Days Upon the Price Asked.

THREE-FOURTH INTEREST FOR SALE.

To enable small capitalists to purchase it has been divided to at ares of (8/20) two hundred dollars each. Price of the three-fourth interest $15,000. This is better than bank or insurance stocks. Will bear the closest investigation. Reason for selling, present owner has something similar paying larger dividends and requiring the exclusive attention. The remaining one-fourth is retained by the manager, who is a well known citizen of Pittsburgh. Address H., Box 1317 Pittsburgh Postoffice.

DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have Now on Hands a Very

Attractive Stock

OF

SPRING GOODS,

WHICH BUYERS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO CLOSELY INSPECT BEFORE MAKING THEIR PURCHASES.

Black Silks in all the best makes, ranging in price from one to six dollars per yard.

Plain Dress Silks, in all the new shades, for evening wear.

Striped and Checked Silks, in all the new designs, from one to two dollars per yard.

Foulard Silks, in Figures, Polka Spots and Plain Colors.

Cheney Bros.' celebrated American Silks, in spring shades and black.

Japanese Silks, Pongees, Poplins, Cashmeres, Creions, Chaffies, Debages, Mohairs, Alpacas and Wool Delaines, in all the new designs and shades.

Black and mourning material in Alpacas, Mohairs, Brillianteens, Delaines, Tamise, Henrietta Cloths, Cashmeres, Dra De Franc, Grenadines and Hernanis.

Percales, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams.

Shawls, in all the new designs for spring and summer wear.

Cashmere and Silk Sacques, Talmas, Boimas and Polonaises.

Nottingham and Tambourd Lace Curtains.

Marseilles Quilts, Etc., Etc.

118 and 120

Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW GOODS!

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,

Japanese Stripes,

Boys' Cassimeres,

New Prints,

D & T Cottonades,

Bleached Goods,

&c., &c.

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER.

The United States Dispensatory, the authorized record of our Materia Medica, classes this water with the most renowned Alkaline or Carbonated Springs of Europe. It far excels any other known for its self preserving properties. It does not deteriorate by boiling and keeping. It has never been claimed for any other mineral water the power to dissolve the stone, or so-called uric formation in the body or on the limbs and joints. This the Gettysburg Katalysine Water has done in hundreds of instances. Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, General, Diabetes, Kidney and Urinary Diseases generally have all yielded to its influences. It has restored Mineral Power to the paralytic, cured Abdominal dropsy, and given healthy action to the Torpid Liver. It Loosens Chronic Diarrhœa, Piles, Constipation, Asthma, Catarrh, Diseases of the Skin, General Debility, and Nervousness, Mental and Physical Excesses. All these by the bottled water. It is a powerful solicitor for Excessive Eating or Drinking. It corrects the Stomach, promotes Digestion, and relieves the Head almost immediately. Pamphlets containing a history of the Spring, reports from eminent Physicians and medical men, numerous and living testimonials of cures, and testimonials from distinguished citizens, will be furnished and sent by mail on application or call.

WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents,
227 South Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GETTYSBURG SPRING CO.

For sale by R. S. SELLERS, and Druggists generally. MTH

FURNITURE

At Reduced Prices.

J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,

97, 99 and 101 Third Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PARLOR, LIBRARY,
CHAMBER,
DINING ROOM,
HALL and OFFICE

Furniture

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

OFFICES FOR RENT—

Two Well Lighted Double Offices,

Fire-proof Vaults, situate corner of Market and Water streets. Apply to

JOHN McDEVITT,
No. 6 MARKET STREET.

tf

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S

Dry Goods Establishment,

YOU CAN BUY:

Double Faced Black Alpaca for 25c, worth 30 cents.
Very Fine Alpaca, at $1 25.
Gray Mixed Poplins, at 12½c.
New Style Japanese Cloth, 25c.
Real Japanese Silks, 50c, worth 75c.
Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, at 12½c.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c, worth 14c.
Good Bleached Muslin, 6c.
Damask Table Linen, 33c, worth 40c.
Ticking from 8c to 50c.
A Very Superior Ticking, at 12½c.
Prints, all grades.

SILKS

In Every Variety, Black and Colored.

Black Silks, best makes, from $1 25 to $5.

Also, at Lowest Prices, a Complete Stock of TOWELS, TOILET QUILTS, NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, SHAWLS, SUITS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

Complete Stock in Every Line

GOODS ALL NEW AND CHEAP.

☞ The best light in the two cities to select by.

Goods Wholesale and Retail

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 Market St. Pittsburgh

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WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS.

NEW STOCK

SPRING GOODS

Just Opened.

239 and 241 Liberty Street.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

1873.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE

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The MAGAZINE has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

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The ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical in this country.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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HARPER'S MA	Year.....$4 00.
HARPER'S WE	Year..... 4 00.
HARPER'S BA	Year..... 4 00.
HARPER'S MAGAZI	WEEKLY and HAR
NEW'S BAZAR, for a	ar and two for $7.
An Extra Copy of	RINE, WEEKLY, or
BAZAR, will be supp	every Club of Five
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James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

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GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising three of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES

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REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

JOHN M. THORP,

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Office in Artisans Insurance Rooms,

Corner Third avenue and Wood street.

MWF

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists, on the same terms as the immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, March 29, 1873.

The New York bank statement received by wire to-day is as follows:

Loans decreased	$350,100
Specie increased	1,293,200
Legal tenders decreased	855,200
Increase in assets	$1,787,800
Deposits increased	1,114,900
Circulation increased	22,100
Liabilities decreased	$1,092,700

showing an increase in reserve of $1,902,000—the largest gain for any week during the past month. The statement is a very favorable one, if the figures as given by the stock indicators are correct. It was anticipated that, inasmuch as the Bank of England rate was suddenly advanced to four per cent. at a called meeting of its Board of Directors, that a higher rate would be established at a regular meeting of the Managers on Wednesday, but no further change was made, the rate remaining at four per cent. This is doubtless thought sufficient to check the outflow of specie from the vaults of the banks, and perhaps to attract American gold in the direction of London.

—The bids for the government gold amounted to $5,500,000, at prices ranging from 113.27 to 116.—, the whole amount sold, $1,500,000, was taken by one house at the latter figure, and they have to-day a handsome profit in the transaction, the rate being 116¼. All the influences seem in favor of higher rates, and we should not be surprised to have the figure (115) predicted by us some weeks ago, registered any day.

The legal tenders outstanding at last report were $356,487,060. This daily report of the issue or withdrawal of legal tenders is certainly an improvement on the old method of keeping the matter secret until the monthly statement of the public debt was forthcoming, yet it still keeps the market in a feverish condition in anticipation or fear of an expansion or contraction of the measure of our values.

—The question as to the liabilities of parties in case of raised checks, whether the drawer must lose from not using due diligence to prevent the fraud, or the bank must pocket losses made by them in paying altered checks, or whether the party to whom the money is paid, when an innocent holder shall be compelled to make restitution, seems floating in an unquiet sea of counter currents and opposing decisions.

The latest one comes from the Pacific States, and sets a precedent with which we hope the banks may be sufficiently dissatisfied to appeal the case to the Supreme Court at Washington.

The outline of the case is as follows: A stranger tendered in payment of a purchase at a broker's office a check for $2,931 25. The check was sent to the bank on which it was drawn before completion of the transaction, for verification and certification, where it was pronounced all right and cashed.

In the course of two weeks it was discovered that the check had been raised from $30. The broker was immediately informed of the fact, but no formal demand was made on him until nine days more had passed. Suit was brought by the drawer of the check against the broker for the difference between $2,931 25, the amount of the altered check, and $30, the original amount, with an agreement between the parties that the Court should decide the question of liability as between the three who were interested—the broker, the bank, or the drawer. The verdict of the lower Court was against the broker, but the Supreme Court reversed this decision, and left the loss where they found it, with the bank, basing their decision solely on the fact that the bank had delayed its demand too long and did not return the check to the broker, ruling that if the bank as soon as the fraud was discovered had tendered the altered check to the broker and demanded the return of the money, he would have been holden for it, and between the two the broker would have been the loser, and that it would make no difference if the check had been payable to bearer and not endorsed by the broker.

We have always considered it the law, that when a bank pass upon the genuineness of a check and pays over the money it debits itself from any claim to recover it, even from innocent parties, on plea of alteration or forgery. If the bank pays out the money of a depositor on an improper order it does it at its own peril. But this decision announces to banks that they shall not suffer for any negligence or error on their part in paying checks, and to the business community that whoever is unfortunate enough to negotiate an altered check must make good the loss whenever discovered, even though the discovery should be weeks or months after the transaction, even if they had the assurance on first presentation at the bank that all was correct.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1867	120	120½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	117	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	117	118
U. S. Bonds of 1868	118	118
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116½	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	115¾	115¾
10-40s	113	113¼
New 5s	115	115¼
Currency 6s	116½	116¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116¾
United States 6-20s of 1881	116
United States 5-20s of 1862	117
United States 5-20s of 1864	117
United States 5-20s of 1865	118
United States 10-40s	113¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	117¾
Currency Packets	114¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Gold	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾
Canton	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼
Western Union Tel	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼
Quicksilver	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Adams Express	....	93¾	....	93
Wells, Fargo & Co	....	92	....	92
American Express	....	56¼	....	56¼
United States Express	....	68	....	68
New York Central	102¼	102	102	101¾
Erie	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
Michigan Central	105	....	....	104
Michigan Southern	90¾	90¾	....	91
Illinois Central	....	117¾	....	117¾
Cleveland and Pitts	....	88¾	....	88¾
Chicago and N. W	....	84¼	....	84¼
Chicago and N. W. pref	....	88	....	88
Rock Island	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
St. Paul	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¼
St. Paul pref	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
Wabash	72¾	72¾	....	72¾
Wabash pref	....	....	....	82¾
Fort Wayne	....	....	....	99¾
Ohio and Mississippi	....	30¾	....	30¾
Union Pacific	35¾	35¾	34¾	34¾
Chicago and Alton	112	....	....	112
Chicago and Alton pref	....	....	....	....
Toledo, Wabash and Western	....	....	....	....
Harlem	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾
New Jersey Central	....	....	....	97¾
C., C. and I. C	....	....	39¾	....
Han. Bridge and St. Jo	....	....	41¾	41
Iron Mountain	....	....	41¾	....
Atlantic Mail	....	....	....	....

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn's Central	55¾ Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	81¾ Lehigh Navigation	51¾
Reading, c. of N.J.	12¾ Lehigh Gold Loan	95¾
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	31¾ A. V. R. T. 3-10s	91¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾ Central Transport'n	38¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, March 29, 1873.

RISE RAIN.—Heavy rains have been the order of the day and night for the past twenty-four hours, and the prospect for high waters is favorable. But, how ever, little fears are entertained of damage to property afloat and ashore. The market closed about as it opened. Indeed, all things considered there were just enough to have been a dull one, owing in a good degree to the inclement state of the weather, and the almost impassable condition of the country roads. But the darkest hour is said to be just before day, so we opine it will be with the close and commence of Pittsburgh. Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that these are the wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES.—Pots, the figures at which Pittsburgh lots are sold in the market: X, $4 00 per 100 lbs; No. 1, $3 90; No. 2, $3 80; India ale, $11 00.

APPLES DRIED.—The market is dull and small sales at 10@6½c as to quality. The demand is light. Arrivals and supply have slightly diminished, though the stock is fully up with the demand. We quote fancy at $3 00 per bbl; prime $2 25@2 50; inferior to good, $1 50@2 00.

BROOM CORN.—There is a better demand and prices are firm, though not quotably higher; sales at 4@4½c, as to quality.

BAKING POWDER.—There is a continued fair demand for this popular household article. We are reported sales of 200 cases, 1 lb cans, $6 00 @ 6 25; ½ lb cans $4 25; ¼ lb cans $1 75.

CHEESE.—Receipts light. We quote as follows: Goshen, 15@16c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 13@15c; Ohio Swisser 16@18c.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote at $5 00 @ case, with a fair demand.

CASSON OIL.—Car lots 15½@16c @ gallon, with the usual advance on small orders.

DRIED FRUITS.—We have no change to note in prices. The demand for a prime article is fair. We quote as follows: Apples, 4@5c for choice; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; peeled, 10c; blackberries, 10@11c; dried cherries, 20c.

CIDER.—Small sales at $5 00@8 00 ₱ bbl.

CRANBERRIES.—Choice cultivated command $12@ 13 ₱ bbl; common, $9@10.

COUNTRY BACON.—Hams, ₱ lb, 8@9c; shoulders 5@6c; clear sides 6@6½c; jowles 3c; dressed hogs 5½@5½c; country lard 7½@8c.

EGGS.—We quote at 20@22c ₱ dozen, with the prospect for lower rates ere long.

FEATHERS.—Market quiet at 65@70c for prime live geese.

FLOUR.—The receipts are light, being only 582 bbls for the past twenty-four hours. Trade is reported quite active, but there have been no changes in prices. Mills and stores are fully prepared to fill all order, for any large or small. Following are the figures at 4 o'clock: Superfine, $5 50@6 00; No. 3, white wheat, $10 20 per bbl; sacks, $9 80; Pan Handle, $10 20 per bbl; sacks, $9 80; Fenn Mills, $10 20 per bbl; sacks $9 80; Morning Glory, red winter wheat, $9 10 per bbl; sacks $8 80. Stores—Choice red winter wheat flour $9 90 per bbl; Penn Mills, white wheat, $10 20 per bbl; sacks $9 80; Minnesota Island $8 00; Canon Falls $8 00; Cannon Falls, $7 50; Iron City, $9 50; Pittsburgh, $9 50. Oat meal $8 00. Corn meal $2 00. Rye flour $5 75.

GREEN APPLES.—Scarcely demanded in our last, coffees have advanced ¼ c. upward, but as yet dealers here have not put up prices. Purchasers should improve the opportunity as the trifle may be increased at any hour. We quote as follows:

Rio.—Fair to good cargoes, 19½@19¾c; prime, 20c; choice, 20½c; extra choice, 20¾@21c; fancy green, 21½c; old government Java, 25c.

Mocha.—Choice, 28@29c; Oriental, 25@27c.

Java.—Mixed, 24@25c; Private Interior, 27@28c; XXX Arabian, 26@27c; Government, 28@29c.

Sugar.—Cuba, 9@9½c; Crushed, 10½@11c; Powdered, 10½@11c; Granulated, 10½@11c; Coffee A, 10½@10¾c; Extra C, 9½@10c; Yellow C, 9@9½c; Golden C, 8½@8¾c; Dark C, 8@8½c.

Syrups.—Barbadoes, 43@45c; A, 41@43c; B, 39@40c; extra C, 36@37c; C, 34@35c; New Orleans, choice, 60@65c; prime, 55@58c; fair, 50@52c; common, 45@48c; Sugar House Drips, 30@35c; Sugar House Syrups, 40@45c; Golden Syrup, 50@55c; Refiners' Drips, 30@35c; Refiners' Syrups, 40@45c; Sugar House Molasses, 30@35c; Refiners' Molasses, 30@35c; Cuba Clayed, 40@45c; Cuba Centrifugal, 50@55c; Cuba Muscovado, 45@50c; Cuba Sugar House, 40@45c; Cuba Molasses, 35@40c; Porto Rico, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Porto Rico Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Trinidad, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Trinidad Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Demerara, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Demerara Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Antigua, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Antigua Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Barbadoes, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Barbadoes Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Jamaica, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Jamaica Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Muscovado, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Muscovado Molasses, 35@40c; Sugar House, 30@35c; Refined, 50@55c; Sugar House, 40@45c; Refined

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Critical Situation in Spain.

Carlists Becoming Formidable.

ACCOUNTS OF RECENT FIGHTING.

The Cambridge-Oxford Race.

The Recent Battle Between Spanish Troops and Carlists.

NEW YORK, March 29.—A special to the *Herald* from Barcelona, March 26, via London, March 29, says: "A sharp battle was fought near Vich, in the province of Catalonia, fifty miles north of Barcelona, on Sunday, 23d of March, in which the government troops were severely handled and beaten by a combined attack of several bands of Carlists under Savalls. Twelve hundred infantry, sixty cavalry and four cannon, under Colonel Vega, left Vich on Saturday by the northern highway to support a convoy and supplies for Comanellas, in the mountains, on the way to Ripoll. All the country thereabouts is more or less mountainous, and while the troops were resting on Saturday night, near Hostapoll, intelligence of their movement was conveyed to Savalls, Carlist commander in Catalonia, who was not above that force of men distant, and who sent word during the night to Generals Galceran, Marfel and Grim, commanding forces of Carlists. Altogether two thousand troops occupied the heights where opposing forces were to pass. Miret was in position at daylight, while the others, slower in their movements, followed. The government troops Sunday morning resumed their march. When near the heights Miret's flesh opened on the cavalry advance by infantry. General Vega, supposing it was but a small party, that it would not be scattered by a few shots, pushed on, but soon found the fire from all sides increasing in severity. The Carlists, abandoning the protection of natural defenses, assailed the government troops, but being taught caution by previous losses, the fighting became desultory for a time, when the troops seemed to have the way clear. At that juncture the other Carlists, under Galceran and Grim, came up and attacked impetuously. After a hard fight Galceran fell mortally wounded. The tide turned against the troops, who gave way, and, being pushed hard, retreated in somewhat precipitation. Encouraged by this the Carlists closed up their advance. They were checked occasionally at open places by the government artillery. When the Carlists could follow behind the hills to points where they commanded the highway, and might thus cut off retreat and isolate the column of Spanish troops, the commander of the latter did not venture to rely on this advantage, but continued to retire until supported by reinforcements from the garrison of Vich, when the Carlists in their turn retired. The losses can only be guessed at, but they are much heavier on the side of the previous collision of the belligerents during this year. Galceran was killed. Ripoll, for which place the supplies were intended has also surrounded by the Carlists. From Ripoll the Carlists are now marching on Berga, an important stronghold filled with military stores. Berga is the key to Catalonia, and was all in portant point during the thirty years war. In view of the fact that the Carlist position will probably abandon the place.

We give an account a moment of Macdonalds as commander in Navarre, Borregary has cut the railroads between Pampeluna and Vittel, blowing up the bridges. Pampeluna is thus totally cut off from telegraphic and railroad communication with the Carlists, who are already moving across the line of the Saragossa of the Carlists is to move by Arragon and Legue rivers, and occupy the line of the Ebro. Vich and Gerona will be backed up for the Carlists.

The Situation in Spain Critical.

MADRID, March 29.—Tutuan, Minister of Finance, at a Cabinet council yesterday, stated that the finances of the country were in a deplorable condition, and warned his colleagues that the republic could not remain master of the situation unless radical changes were made in the fiscal administration.

The levy of troops en masse in Catalonia and adjoining provinces to fight the Carlists has so far proved a failure. A deputation from Barcelona demands its suppression, and insists on the delivery to its own officers of the arms now in the hands of the Carlists. The enforcement of this demand is opposed by the Federalists, who fear the disarmament of the people would betray the city.

MADRID, March 30.—The *Gaceta* promulgates a decree correcting elections for the Constituent Cortes. An attempted military revolt in Pamplona, province of Guipuzcoa, has been suppressed. In response to calls for separate meetings of Federal Republicans, International Workmen's Societies this afternoon in this city, small knots of people assembled in the places designated, but the meetings were unimportant and the meeting attracted but little attention.

The report of the resignation of Salustino Olozaga, Spanish Minister to France, is confirmed. The Ambassador will remain at his post in Paris for the present.

Armed men have entered and ransacked private residences in Malaga for arms. Among the houses thus entered was one occupied by the Italian Consul. The representatives there of foreign governments unite in a demand for redress.

The municipality of Cadiz has prohibited religious instruction in communal schools.

Eight thieves, imprisoned in Barcelona, were massacred by the populace last week. The Prefect of that city, denounces the crime and warns the people that such excesses will lead to the intervention of European powers.

A party of Carlists yesterday entered the town of Tolosa, thirty miles west of Gerona, and plundered, bearing a flag of truce. A company of Carabiners, who were entrenched in a church, fired on the flag bearers, whereupon the Carlists returned the fire, forced their way into the church and shot nine of the gendarmes and three citizens. Brigadier-General Campos, hearing of the affair, marched to relieve the garrison of the place, but in consequence of the inclemious spirit of his men, many of whom abandoned him on the road, he was delayed, and arrived too late. He found the Carlists took place on a neighboring hill. He immediately attacked and routed them, but their losses saved them from great disaster. Reinforcements afterwards coming up for the Carlists, Gen. Campos immediately retreated to the neighboring town of Olot.

Messengers arrived early last week at Barcelona, reporting that the town of Berga, fifty miles distant, was besieged by Carlists, and that the inhabitants asked for immediate relief. Gen. Contreras was commanded to march to Tarragona to set out for Berga, but they started too late, as a report has been received that the town was captured on Friday by the Carlists, who took five hundred prisoners. The *Diario*, of Barcelona, which gives the above news remarks that many places will soon follow the example of Berga, for the government forces, paralyzed by disorganization, are unable to afford assistance.

MADRID, March 30.—At the Federalist's meeting to-day, a deputation was appointed which proceeded to the Ministry of the Interior, and demanded the dismissal of all Conservatives employed in the legal power to overthrow the regularly appointed authorities of cities.

Banishment of the Bonaparte Family.

PARIS, March 29.—In the Assembly to-day there was an excited debate over Prince Napoleon's petition praying for the restoration of his rights as a

man remonstrating against his illegal expulsion from France. Minister Dufaure, on the part of the government, refused to accept the special consideration of the subject, which was conservative character, and by implication censured the petitioner. He argued that the Bonaparte princes rejected the decree which ceased their dynasty, therefore it was impossible to treat them as mere citizens. He spoke in terms of scathing contempt of the *coup d'etat* on which the power of the late Emperor was founded. Deprive, on behalf of the committee, repudiated any intention of ex during the government and defended the report. If harm, he remove all doubt as to the opinion of the Chamber, then submitted a bill identifying the Bonaparte family as guilty of high treason. The bill was adopted by a vote of 347 to 291.

The English University Boat Race—The Cambridge Crew Win.

LONDON, March 29.—The boat race between the Oxford and Cambridge University crews took place to-day over the usual Thames course, from Putney to Mortlake, distance four miles and two furlongs. The start was effected at thirty-one minutes past two. The Cambridge crew took the lead immediately, at a very rapid stroke, and were a fair distance ahead of their competitors when they reached Bishop's creek, three furlongs from the starting point. Here the Oxford crew spurted vigorously, and up and passed the Cantabs at the soap works, one mile and four furlongs from the point of starting. From the Aqueduct bridge the steady stroke of the Cantabs soon after began to tell on their opponents, and in a short time the Cambridge resumed the lead. The race was practically over at Corny Reach, Cambridge maintaining the lead, and winning easily by three lengths. The Oxford crew rowed from thirty-nine to forty-two strokes per minute, and the Cantabs from thirty-eight to forty-two strokes. The time of the race was twenty minutes and thirty-five seconds.

German Ridicule Retracted.

BERLIN, March 29.—The *North German Gazette* (official) retracts as an article published some time since ridiculing the inaugural address of President Grant. The *Gazette* says the full text of the address differs from the telegraphic summary, and for that reason the journal is led to considerably modify its views.

French Editor Sentenced to Death.

PARIS, March 29.—The court martial sitting at Versailles sentenced M. Felix Pyat, ex-Communist, to death *in contumacia*.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, March 30.—The Republican conference at Sheffield, last night, passed resolutions in favor of a republican form of government for England.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, March 30.—The steamship Republic which sailed from this port March 15th for New York, has returned with machinery damaged.

GIBRALTER, March 30.—The United States steamship Supply has arrived here, all well on board.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 29, 1:30 P.M.—Consols 92¾, American securities—5-20s of '62, do of '65, 93¾; 10-40s, 93¾; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway bonds 52¾; Tallow 43s 6d; 42s 9d. Refined petroleum 18¾d. Linseed oil £31 5s.

LIVERPOOL, March 29.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 9¾@9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 7,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export, February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston at 9 7-16d; do, New Orleans at 9¾d; March and April 9 7-16d; Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 10s 6d. Flour 24s 6d@25s. Corn 37s 9d. Pork 63s 6d. Beef 85s 6d. Lard 58s 6d. Cheese 73s. Cumberland middles 39s; short rib 40s 6d.

ANTWERP, March 29.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

Some of the members of Congress who pocketed the $5,000 back pay bonus, are going to the Vienna Exposition, with their families, being too conscientious to spend the money at home.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 30.—River forty feet six inches and rising. Arrived—Cruiser, Memphis; New Orleans; Catskills, Tennessee river; Wild Duck, Tennessee; Messenger, Arkansas River; Wild Duck, St. Louis; Messenger, Pittsburgh. Raining since dark.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, March 30.—Alle nately cloudy and clear, with heavy rain and thunder this morning. Terrific wind this evening and more rain to-night. Now clear. Mercury 44 to 66. The river has risen two feet. Port list: Down—Indiana, Mary Miller and Lawrence. Up—Richmond, Arkansas Belle and Florence, all with good trips.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 30.—River rising, with four-teen feet six inches in the canal, twelve feet six inches in the Indian chute and seventeen feet in the Kentucky chute and seventy feet bridge. High water. Business fair. Arrived—Arlington, Cincinnati; Dr. W. Shillinger and J. D. Parker, Cincinnati; Smoky City, Pittsburgh; Messenger, Cincinnati; Tacony, Jr., Dippold and Diamond, Memphis; Cruiser, Brown, St. Louis; Louisville, New Orleans; and the Baum is expected to pass up to-night.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., March 30.—Arrived—Coal Hill, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Ed. Hobbs, Pittsburgh; Tyrone, Nashville; Robert Mitchell, Evansville; Simpson Horner, Memphis; Sunshine, St. Louis; Sam. Roberts, Cincinnati; City of Cairo, New Orleans; Henry Probasco, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, St. Louis; Messenger, Cincinnati; Ike Fulton, Memphis. Departed—Marcie City, Vicksburg; Belle Memphis, Vicksburg; Coal Hill, Wheeling; Ed. Hobbs, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Rob. Mitchell, New Orleans; Simpson Horner, Vicksburg; City of Cairo, Grand Chain; Red river; Sam Roberts, St. Louis; Tyrone, Nashville; James Elliott, St. Louis; Lady Lee, Memphis; Henry Probasco, Memphis. The river has risen eight inches. Clear. Mercury 56.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, TENN., March 30.—Generally clear and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Allegheny Belle and Mary Forsythe, New Orleans; R. E. Lee, Evansville; Capitol City and Great Republic, St. Louis; Rumsey, New Orleans; the H. S. Turner is hourly expected down.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—Arrived—John F. Tole, Continental and Pauline Carrol, St. Louis; Shanghai, Ohio river.

DAMAGE BY LIGHTNING.

Warehouse Consumed and Telegraph Apparatus Injured at Carlisle, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CARLISLE, ILLS., March 30, 1873.

During a severe thunder storm this morning about five o'clock, the lightning struck a large warehouse near the Ohio and Mississippi depot, containing over sixty tons of hay, a large lot of lime, cement and earthenware. The building and contents were entirely consumed. Loss $5,000; insured for $2,000. The lightning also ran into the telegraph office, completely melting the switch-board and wires, and setting fire to the depot, but the fire was put out by the telegraph operator without damage to the building.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1873.

ERIE RAILROAD INQUISITION.

The testimony of Lane at the Erie Railroad investigation yesterday, and which was not reported until to-day, did not contain any matter especially new. Lane, it seems, stated nothing about money being paid to effect legislation. At the time of the proposed change in the Board he made the point that Gould should not be removed therefrom. While his negotiations were in progress he learned of the movement headed by Sickles. He received $67,500 at the time of the revolution, but his arrangement was that he should receive $100,000 counsel fees during the year. Mr. Barlow was to make him at least $250,000 in other matters. In the list of Directors submitted by him were the names of O'Doherty, and Carter, but to these Sickles objected. Those gentlemen were then given $25,000 each for having their names left off. When O'Doherty was in Europe he sought to prevent the negotiation of bonds in the hands of Bischoffscheim & Co., and he (Lane) was advised by a London banker to take criminal action against him for black mailing. He (Lane) was told after sticking matters at £20,000 from Bischoffscheim, but McHenry had told him he demanded £100,000. Beach, counsel for O'Doherty, interrupted to ask a question, but being interrupted left.

President Watson testified, at the sitting to-day, that dividends were declared after the conviction that the earnings justified them. He directed that the payment of the $50,000 claim by Vanderbilt be withheld until verified. Erie was to pay the Atlantic and Great Western Road for extending tracks to a new oil pool on the Allegheny river. He heard McHenry and Barlow held the stock of that road.

Mr. Barlow, I have not a cent in the road. The Atlantic and Great Western had a claim against the Erie for $1,500,000. The par value of the stock outstanding is $58,000,000.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX.

A box containing extensive forgers materials and metal fac similies for operations on the funds of several national banks and other corporations has been found in the river at the Wall street ferry house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

ENLARGEMENT OF WATER WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres on the Croton river for a new reservoir, and negotiations are pending for several other tracts, the reservoir being planned to cover about five hundred acres, with a storage capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

During the storm yesterday afternoon the three new three story brick buildings on Butler street, Brooklyn, were blown down, also an unfinished four story brick building on Degraw street. Considerable damage to adjoining buildings.

BONDS ATTACHED.

Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis yesterday attached bonds amounting to $17,000 addressed to J. C. Brownell, supposed to be proceeds of the Bank of England forgeries, after they came in possession of the receiver from the postoffice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. C. Rogers was arrested at Cairo, Friday night, having in his possession three trunks of ready made clothing supposed to have been stolen at Memphis. He claims to belong to Cincinnati.

David Johnson was arrested at Mound City, Ill., Friday, charged with committing an outrage with the late fire in Doughtry's barrel factory, which narrowly escaped destruction. It is said the evidence against him is conclusive.

At Canton, Miss., on Saturday, there was a track of a hurricane about one hundred yards wide, and fifty houses destroyed. Loss $100,000. Only one lost, a negro woman. About fifteen persons injured, none seriously.

Edward Myers, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the firm of George Myers & Sons, London, and who left that city in February last, has had letters of credit for 1,500,000 pounds sterling for railroad operations, has been arrested in Jersey City on a charge of issuing a worthless draft for thirty dollars on the banking house of James King & Son, New York.

George W. Abbot, proprietor of the Randolph express, was severely injured from a train at Braintree, Mass., last Friday afternoon and killed.

Charles J. Cloak, charged with the murder of his wife, at Philadelphia, was before the Court Saturday on habeas corpus proceedings, on the plea of insanity. The Court declined to listen to the evidence and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

The Atlanta, Georgia, City Council has passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

A. C. Stilwell and D. L. O'Connell, both well known citizens, got into a personal difficulty Friday night, at Little Rock, Ark., in which the latter was shot by the former and thought to be mortally wounded.

In the cut through the river bank now being made for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad in Little Rock, a vein of lead and silver ore with some gold dust mixed was discovered a few days ago. The vein is thought to be very rich, and prospecting is going on briskly.

The somewhat celebrated case of Tucker et al. vs. M. O. Whitbeck et al., of the Lebon Silver Company was decked in the Circuit Court at Chicago, Saturday, before Judge Tree, the jury bringing a general verdict for plaintiff, and assessed damages at $19,637.

The Japanese Minister, Mori, sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Saturday.

Colonel Andrew Scott, recently arrested at Boston on a charge of fraud, made by cable from Edinburgh, was released.

Permits have already been issued for one hundred and sixty-three buildings in the burned district of Boston since the fire. Ninety per cent of the building acts are amended this number will be doubled.

Joseph H. Jackson, a wealthy pawnbroker, formerly a prominent member of the Tammany Society, and well known in local politics, died at New York yesterday from injuries received in 1870 by the brothers Eagan and Diegs, who are now in Sing Sing prison.

The gale of Saturday night was very severe in Philadelphia. Trees and fences were blown down and great injury done to buildings in progress of erection.

It is not probable that the woman Myers, or Armstrong, will be arraigned for the murder of Goodrich, in Brooklyn. She will only be held as a witness, and for the present will not be released on bail or allowed to see the counsel who have been retained on her behalf.

A California Wonder.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

GLYSERIS, SONOMA COUNTY, March 19.

An important change has taken place in the Geysers recently. Old residents say there is a greater display of heat, steam and Plutonic fury in them at present than has been known since 1859. I have been here before, and have never seen such general fiery activity visible as at present. Whether this is the result of increased demand for fire in the region where the antipodes of happiness and comfort is supposed to reign, I can not say. A real geyser is now shot up from the Witches' Cauldron to a height of about forty-two feet above the surface. It would rise much higher, but that the overhanging banks of decomposed rocks against which it shoots prevent it. The force of the steam which causes it to be removed, and in this will be a work of some danger, owing to the steam reminded from and terrific heat of the black water in the caldron (its temperature is 208 degrees Fahrenheit, that is, 30 degrees above the boiling point), it is proposed at this short time to turn the coldstream which flows down the Geyser canyon into the caldron, with the hope that its terrific heat may be sufficiently mitigated to permit of the removal of the bank of rocks mentioned. The large steam about the diameter of which is about equal to that of an ordinary flour barrel, is now rising with a noise louder than steam than ever before, while the devil steam whistle makes a noise equally shrill and piercing as that which spills the ear when close to a locomotive as the whistle is being sounded. Varna work is in short going on all through the Geyser canyon.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1873.

	Cents.
James F. Scott, Pulaski, Pa.	2
L. E. Overcash, Hamburg, Pa.	3
A. S. Fulkman, Butler, Pa.	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

The Proposed Increase in the License Fee.

The liquor men are somewhat exercised in consequence of Senator Humphreys bill amending the license law for Allegheny county, and increasing the fee for license. The bill requires all licenses in the cities and boroughs to be classed as "city," and those in the townships to be classed as "county," and the fee for license is fixed at $500 per annum in the "city" class, and $250 in the "county" class. Those taking out licenses in the townships are required to have the necessary accommodations; rooms, beds, etc., for the entertainment of travelers. Some of the liquor men regard the bill with favor, while others are opposed to it.

Coroner's Record.

Coroner West held fifteen inquests during the month which closes to-day. Following are the dates when the inquests were held, the names of the persons and the causes of death: 5, James Hood, congestion of the brain; Wm. Petty, congestion of the brain, produced by a fall; John Puncker, heart disease; 8, two female infants found floating in the Allegheny river; John Sweany, suffocation; 11, Mary Weidner, burned by her clothes taking fire; 18, Thomas J. Neeley, congestion of lungs; 19, James Keesh killed on the railroad; 25, Robert Caldwell, crushed in his mill; 26, Eliza McNutt, injuries received by plaintiff, and assessed damages at $19,637.

The Japanese Minister, Mori, sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Saturday.

Colonel Andrew Scott, recently arrested at Boston on a charge of fraud, made by cable from Edinburgh, was released.

THE COLONY MOVEMENT.

Another Meeting of Soldiers—A Conference Committee Appointed.

An adjourned meeting of soldiers taking part in the organization of "The Keystone Colony Association" was held on Saturday evening in Municipal Hall.

Mr. J. H. Force occupied the chair and Mr. J. S. Watts officiated as Secretary.

Mr. Hiram P. Callow moved that a Committee of Conference be appointed to meet a similar committee appointed by the proposed soldiers and citizen colony, with a view to securing co-operation in the organization of a formidable colony.

Mr. Watts made a few remarks in which he stated that as there is now but one name in a name some concessions should be made.

Col. Snodgrass opposed the motion, and argued that there was no necessity for the motion, and argued After some discussion the motion to appoint a Conference Committee was carried, and the chair appointed Messrs. Watts, Snodgrass and the chair as said committee. The conference will likely be held on Tuesday next.

Col. Snodgrass now moved that the organization proceed to the election of permanent officers, and the chair appointed P. F. Smith teller. The result of the vote was as follows: President, J. H. Force; Vice President, Col. John Snodgrass; Secretary, J. S. Watts; Treasurer, Wm. Irwin.

Upon motion of the same gentleman, the members present then signed the constitution and paid to the Treasurer their initiation fees.

Upon motion of Mr. Callow, the President, Vice President and Secretary were appointed as a committee to revise and amend the constitution, and it was resolved that 1,000 copies of the constitution and by-laws be printed. The motion was agreed to, and the meeting adjourned.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The City Hospital Question—General Business Transacted.

A regular meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday afternoon, present Dr. McCandless, M. Edwards, W. B. Hays, and Dr. Arnholt. Dr. McCandless occupied the chair.

The Secretary read a communication from the City Clerk notifying the Board of the appointment by Councils of a Committee on City Hospital, and requesting the appointment of a similar committee on the part of the Board. After some discussion on the question the following committee was appointed: W. J. Gilmore, Addison Arthurs, M. Edwards, Edward House, John D. Fleming and Dr. McCandless.

This committee will meet the Council committee at an early day, and they will then proceed to make some arrangement to establish this much needed institution.

The Secretary called attention to the necessity for the election of a Solicitor for the Board, stating that he contemplated bringing suits against certain parties for violation of the health laws, in committing and maintaining various nuisances throughout the city. As the practice had been to appeal cases to court it was necessary to have an attorney to try them.

Dr. Arnhalt stated that during the coming season necessity would arise for suits against parties on the South Side, as there are many dangerous nuisances maintained there.

The question was discussed at some length and it was, on motion, decided to defer action to the next meeting, the salary to be fixed at the same time.

Heretofore the salary has been $200 per year.

Mr. Hoeveler, of the glue factory firm, asked a renewal of the permission to remove dead animals from the stock yards, under the same restrictions as viz: that they be conveyed in closed vehicles. The permit expires on the 1st of April.

On motion, the permit was renewed for an indefinite period, the Board reserving the right to discontinue it at any time.

The locations of several nuisances were brought to the attention of the Health Officer, and he was ordered to have them abated.

Owing to the fact that the enlarged dump boat for the South Side expected to ask a question, but being interrupted left.

President Watson testified, at the sitting to-day, that dividends were declared after the conviction that the earnings justified them. He directed that the payment of the $50,000 claim by Vanderbilt be withheld until verified. Erie was to pay the Atlantic and Great Western Road for extending tracks to a new oil pool on the Allegheny river. He heard McHenry and Barlow held the stock of that road.

Mr. Barlow, I have not a cent in the road. The Atlantic and Great Western had a claim against the Erie for $1,500,000. The par value of the stock outstanding is $58,000,000.

A MYSTERIOUS BOX.

A box containing extensive forgers materials and metal fac similies for operations on the funds of several national banks and other corporations has been found in the river at the Wall street ferry house. It had evidently been abandoned recently.

ENLARGEMENT OF WATER WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort has purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres on the Croton river for a new reservoir, and negotiations are pending for several other tracts, the reservoir being planned to cover about five hundred acres, with a storage capacity of 4,000,000,000 gallons.

BUILDINGS BLOWN DOWN.

During the storm yesterday afternoon the three new three story brick buildings on Butler street, Brooklyn, were blown down, also an unfinished four story brick building on Degraw street. Considerable damage to adjoining buildings.

BONDS ATTACHED.

Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis yesterday attached bonds amounting to $17,000 addressed to J. C. Brownell, supposed to be proceeds of the Bank of England forgeries, after they came in possession of the receiver from the postoffice.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Wm. C. Rogers was arrested at Cairo, Friday night, having in his possession three trunks of ready made clothing supposed to have been stolen at Memphis. He claims to belong to Cincinnati.

David Johnson was arrested at Mound City, Ill., Friday, charged with committing an outrage with the late fire in Doughtry's barrel factory, which narrowly escaped destruction. It is said the evidence against him is conclusive.

At Canton, Miss., on Saturday, there was a track of a hurricane about one hundred yards wide, and fifty houses destroyed. Loss $100,000. Only one lost, a negro woman. About fifteen persons injured, none seriously.

Edward Myers, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the firm of George Myers & Sons, London, and who left that city in February last, has had letters of credit for 1,500,000 pounds sterling for railroad operations, has been arrested in Jersey City on a charge of issuing a worthless draft for thirty dollars on the banking house of James King & Son, New York.

George W. Abbot, proprietor of the Randolph express, was severely injured from a train at Braintree, Mass., last Friday afternoon and killed.

Charles J. Cloak, charged with the murder of his wife, at Philadelphia, was before the Court Saturday on habeas corpus proceedings, on the plea of insanity. The Court declined to listen to the evidence and remanded the prisoner for trial without bail.

The Atlanta, Georgia, City Council has passed an ordinance exempting cotton, woolen and iron factories from taxation for the next fifteen years.

A. C. Stilwell and D. L. O'Connell, both well known citizens, got into a personal difficulty Friday night, at Little Rock, Ark., in which the latter was shot by the former and thought to be mortally wounded.

In the cut through the river bank now being made for the Cairo and Fulton Railroad in Little Rock, a vein of lead and silver ore with some gold dust mixed was discovered a few days ago. The vein is thought to be very rich, and prospecting is going on briskly.

The somewhat celebrated case of Tucker et al. vs. M. O. Whitbeck et al., of the Lebon Silver Company was decked in the Circuit Court at Chicago, Saturday, before Judge Tree, the jury bringing a general verdict for plaintiff, and assessed damages at $19,637.

The Japanese Minister, Mori, sailed from Boston for Liverpool on Saturday.

Colonel Andrew Scott, recently arrested at Boston on a charge of fraud, made by cable from Edinburgh, was released.

Permits have already been issued for one hundred and sixty-three buildings in the burned district of Boston since the fire. Ninety per cent of the building acts are amended this number will be doubled.

Joseph H. Jackson, a wealthy pawnbroker, formerly a prominent member of the Tammany Society, and well known in local politics, died at New York yesterday from injuries received in 1870 by the brothers Eagan and Diegs, who are now in Sing Sing prison.

The gale of Saturday night was very severe in Philadelphia. Trees and fences were blown down and great injury done to buildings in progress of erection.

It is not probable that the woman Myers, or Armstrong, will be arraigned for the murder of Goodrich, in Brooklyn. She will only be held as a witness, and for the present will not be released on bail or allowed to see the counsel who have been retained on her behalf.

A California Wonder.

[San Francisco Bulletin.]

GLYSERIS, SONOMA COUNTY, March 19.

An important change has taken place in the Geysers recently. Old residents say there is a greater display of heat, steam and Plutonic fury in them at present than has been known since 1859. I have been here before, and have never seen such general fiery activity visible as at present. Whether this is the result of increased demand for fire in the region where the antipodes of happiness and comfort is supposed to reign, I can not say. A real geyser is now shot up from the Witches' Cauldron to a height of about forty-two feet above the surface. It would rise much higher, but that the overhanging banks of decomposed rocks against which it shoots prevent it. The force of the steam which causes it to be removed, and in this will be a work of some danger, owing to the steam reminded from and terrific heat of the black water in the caldron (its temperature is 208 degrees Fahrenheit, that is, 30 degrees above the boiling point), it is proposed at this short time to turn the coldstream which flows down the Geyser canyon into the caldron, with the hope that its terrific heat may be sufficiently mitigated to permit of the removal of the bank of rocks mentioned. The large steam about the diameter of which is about equal to that of an ordinary flour barrel, is now rising with a noise louder than steam than ever before, while the devil steam whistle makes a noise equally shrill and piercing as that which spills the ear when close to a locomotive as the whistle is being sounded. Varna work is in short going on all through the Geyser canyon.

CITY MATTERS.

Fifth Avenue Improvement.

The improvement of Fifth avenue, under the Penn avenue act, was begun on Friday by the contractors. In order to facilitate this improvement, it is found necessary to remove the track of the Oakland Passenger Railway Company from the north to the south, and to allow loaded wagons to pass from one side to the other of the road. The contractors will have about three hundred men employed on the work and expect to lay one hundred feet per day, and by day so that the whole street will be completed by the first of November, excepting about two thousand feet at Soho, which has to be filled to such a depth that it will not be fit to place a pavement over until it has completely settled. In comparing this work with that of Penn avenue, it should be borne in mind that the contractors of Fifth avenue have immediately under the whole work of grading, curbing and paving—thus harmonizing the work, and so hastening its progress that none of the vexations of delays incident to the improvements of last year will occur again. The Penn avenue contracts were let out to separate parties, and the contractors for the Miller wood pavement were delayed constantly by the fact that the street was not graded in time to receive the blocks, and they had finally to do a portion of the grading themselves. While persons living along the line of the street must necessarily suffer some inconvenience, yet they may rest assured that the work will be pushed with all possible dispatch.

The Local Option Election Expenses.

S. H. Geyer, Esq., County Solicitor, at the request of Controller Warner, submitted a stated case to the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, covering the question of liability, as between the two cities and the county, for the cost of the canvass and other Option elections. The County Controller holds to the opinion that, inasmuch as the elections in Pittsburgh and Allegheny were held separate from that in the county, the election should be paid out of the respective city treasuries. In other words, that the elections so far as the cities were concerned, being "special," and held under the proclamations of the respective mayors, the expense of holding them should not be taxed upon the county. Mr. Bigelow, City Attorney for Pittsburgh, is of opinion that the county is liable, and this city does not join in the case that it was ignored by the county, however, and if the court decides that the county is not liable, the matter will be taken up by Pittsburgh also. The regular township elections having been held on Friday, the amount of additional expense will be incurred by the county, on account of the vote for or against license, unless the Court should decide the county liable for the expenses of the ward boards, which were required to meet for that special purpose and are entitled to extra compensation. Several thousand dollars are involved in the issue.

Accident at the Water Works.

An accident occurred on Friday last at the Water Works to one of the pumping engines, on account of which it was found necessary to pump the water out of one of the pits, in order to make the repairs. This was no small undertaking, and it was discovered that a portion of the pit wall had fallen in, and the water was hindering the repairing time made. This was repaired in a comparatively short time, but on Saturday morning the valve-stem of the second large pumping engine in service broke. As the Superintendent, Mr. Atkinson was sick, Mr. Lowry, mechanical engineer to the Board of Water Commissioners, was sent for and superintended the work. In a short time one of the engines was again at work, and by yesterday both engines were in working order.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The contract for the extension of the fire alarm telegraph to the East End and South Side districts having been completed, we understand that Messrs. Gamewell & Co., are proceeding forthwith with their preparations for fulfilling its terms. The wire has already been ordered, and the poles are also being prepared, while the necessary boxes will be ready when wanted. The poles are to be of Tennessee cedar, 30 feet long. We do not know of how we may state that the extension will require fifty-two miles of wire, and as thirty poles are needed to each mile it will take over fifteen hundred poles. It is hoped to have the new wires in working order by July 1st.

We are pleased to report that Mr. E. D. Smith, of the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad, has been appointed general ticket agent of the company vice W. B. Brobst resigned. The appointment is a good one.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following persons were sentenced on Saturday:

Gotlieb Gross, for cutting T. D. Morgan, sent to workhouse for nine months. Theophilus Morgan, for assaulting Gotlieb Gross, three months to same place.

Frederick Schucht found guilty of deserting his wife, Maria Schucht, was directed by the Court to pay his wife the sum of fifteen dollars per month, to pay the costs, and to enter bail in $500 to comply with the order of the Court.

John Lewellyn who plead guilty of fornication and bastardy, charged by Jefferson Lewellyn through Mary Ann Lewellyn, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars to the Directors of the County House, twenty five dollars to the prosecutrix for lying in expenses, and sixty dollars to her for the funeral expenses of the child.

Frederick Frank, for false pretenses and larceny, was sentenced on the former to thirty day in the workhouse, and on the latter to eight months in the same place.

Allen G. Dunn, who plead *nolo contendere* to four indictments, each charging him with larceny, was sentenced on each indictment to six months imprisonment in the workhouse, making two years in all.

Moses Myers, who plead *nolo contendere* to an indictment charging him with embezzling a lot of clothing from Henry Kyman, was sentenced to jail for twenty days.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Dilmouth,	McCandless,
Harry Ingram,	John Lane,
Martin Connely,	David Brown,
Frank Murphy, et al.,	Louis Raed,
Geo. Rigleman,	John Zimmerman,
Cornelius O'Brien,	John Malone,
Martin Joyce,	Jacob Beltman.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

The hearing in the *habeas corpus* of Manus Gallagher vs. Henry Corderman, on application for the release of a young man from the Workhouse—was no proceeding had.

A final order was granted in the matter of the application for a charter of incorporation of the Pittsburgh Academy of Teachers.

The Court granted the petition of Anna Newman for the benefits of the act of Assembly securing to married women their separate earnings.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., T. J. O'Keefe, Robert A. Clarke & Co., Bookseilers and Stationers, 115 Wood street.

The Right Place,

100 Wood street, R. R. Breed & Co.'s, To buy fine vases and China ware, Shades of all kinds for gas fixtures, Decorated toilet, tea and dinner sets.

For Rent—Liberty Street.

The large room, third and fourth floors of 221 Liberty street, formerly occupied by the Art Gallery. Splendid light, central location. Will be rented for a term of years. Apply on premises.

DIED:

FRAZIER—On Friday evening, March 28, 1873, at 10 o'clock, JAMES FRAZIER, Esq., in the fifty-second year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Western avenue, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MEANS—On Sabbath morning, March 30th, at 9¾ o'clock, S. H. MEANS, in the ninth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, R. S. Means, near Lobanon Church, on TUESDAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock.

LLOYD—On Sunday, March 30th, 1873, Miss EMMA LLOYD, in the thirty-fifth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 56 Pride street, on TUESDAY, the 1st of April, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to be present.

McILVAINE—On Saturday evening, March 29th, at her residence, Mariner avenue, Ninet en h ward, of pneumonia, Mrs. HETHE, wife of T. H. McIlvaine, in the twen y-eighth year of her age.

Notice of funeral in this evening and Tuesday morning papers.

HART—On Sunday morning, March 30th, Mrs. MARY C HART, relict of the late Captain Aaron Hart, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 192 Second avenue, on TUESDAY, at half-past 2 o'clock P. M.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Neilson appeared at the two performances of Saturday, before audiences packing every available spot in the Opera House. Her engagement was one of the most successful ever played here, and she is sure of a hearty welcome on her return, next fall.

This evening Mr. Joseph Jefferson commences a long engagement, and will produce his world famous play of "Rip Van Winkle." A succession of crowded houses may be expected during his stay.

Aims's American Theater.

Prof. Tobin will exhibit at this house, every evening during the present week, the Frankenstein mystery—a mechanical illusion which has never been excelled in this country. Negro dances, and Signor Cellini, have been re-engaged. Fattie Stewart, James and Dolly Emerson, Lulu Delmar and a number of other new and attractive features.

Trimble's Varieties.

The Gem ballet troupe, Charley Howard, Gus and Fox and a long list of others go to make up the list of attractions at Trimble's for the whole week of the current week. A beautiful ballet, the "Elves of Beauty," the fairy burlesque, the "Female Forty Thieves," and "Horrors of Horrors, or Bluebeard's Return," and a fine olio will form the programme.

Ole Bull's Concerts.

The sale of se